KARNATAKA COINS

K. GANESH

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First published in 2007

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Price: Rs. 600/-

Cover design: Janani Ganesh
Photographs: K. Ganesh
Published by Author
For any information regarding the book contact
K. Ganesh, 325 BEL Layout, I Block, Vidyaranyapura,
Bangalore – 560 097
Printed at Sharadh Enterprises, # 51, Car Street,
Ulsoor, Bangalore – 560 008.

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PREFACE

This book attempts to record the coins of Karnataka rulers from 300 BC to the reign of the Wodeyars of Mysore. The book of this nature has long been overdue as earlier works on Karnataka coins have either been limited to certain dynasties or had limited coverage of coins. This book will thus fill the void that exists today.

The book starts with the description of the earliest coins – the punchmarked coins and covers the coinage of Rashtrakutas, Western Gangas, Alupas, Kalyani Chalukyas, Kalachuris, Kadambas, Yadavas of Devagiri, Hoysalas, Vijayanagar empire, Bahmanis, Adil Shahi dynasty, Feudatory chiefs, Haidar Ali and Tipu sultan and the Wodeyars of Mysore. The book has sections for each dynasty. Each section has a brief history of the dynasty and a comment on the coinage. The description of the coins follows thereafter. I have freely drawn from my earlier works - *The Coins of the Vijayanagar Empire*, *The Coins of the Hoysalas* and *Karnataka Numismatic Studies,* making suitable additions and revisions in the light of new findings.

While many of the coins illustrated in this book come from my collection, I am indebted to the following individuals for providing access to their coins or for providing the photographs or permitting me to use the coins from their works: Pramod Vernekar, Dr. Shailendra Bhandare, K.V. Pandit, Govindaraya Prabhu, Stan Goran and J.P. Goenka. I thank Madhu of Unity Process for taking personal interest during the scanning of the photographs.

I have no doubt that this book will be a valuable addition to the existing works on Karnataka coinage.

K. Ganesh

EARLY COINS

PUNCHMARKED COINS

The earliest coins reported from Karnataka are the punch-marked coins. The punchmarked coins have been found in large numbers all over India. However, only stray coin finds have been reported from the Karnataka region. These coins were struck during the period, the sixth century BC to the second century BC.

There are two types of the punchmarked coins; the earliest was produced by the tribal states (*Janapadas*) up to the fourth century BC. These are variable in style, weight and fabric. One of the largest of these states was Magadha. However when Magadha became powerful, a new coinage was developed which was followed by its successors the Nanda and the Mauryan dynasties. The Magadh-Mauryan punchmarked coins called *Karshapana* are in silver and bore five official punchmarks and weighed approximately 3.4 gm. The positioning of the five official punchmarks is random. On almost all coins, the first two marks comprise a sun and a six-armed symbol. The third, fourth and fifth marks, which are termed class, group and variety marks, vary. The frequency with which they vary is the criteria used in determining, which is third, fourth or fifth. P.L Gupta and Hardaker have suggested this classification. They have suggested seven series – the first, second, third belonging to Brihadratha dynasty, the fourth belonging to the Sisunaga and Nanda, the fifth, sixth and the seventh belonging to the Mauryan dynasty.

Some of the areas where the punchmarked coin hoards have been reported include Dharwar, Chandravalli, Belgaum, Gulburga, Raichur, Bhadravati, Sannati, Chikka Sindhagi and Maski. Most of the coins belong to the Mauryan period while few coins of pre-Mauryan period have also been noticed.

COINS OF THE MAHARATHIS

After the decline of the Maurayas, the local governors called Maharathis established their own kingdoms in many parts of the Deccan. The Maharathis issued their coins in lead. It appears that lead was a popular metal during this period as can be seen from the various coins of Maharathis found in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh as well as from the coins of early Satavahanas. A large

number of the lead coins of the Maharathis have been found in Chitradurga. Regions from where these coins were reported are Chandravalli, Maski, Aihole and Kondapur.

A hoard of lead coins in a pot surfaced at Tore-obenahalli, a hamlet 20 km from Hiriyur in Chitradurga district. This hoard was first noticed by Ganesh *etal.* Uninscribed coins with Horse on the obverse and a hill on the reverse were seen in the hoard and is described here.

1.1 Lead, 6.7 - 11.5 gm, 19 mm - 30 mm.

Obv. Horse to right; in front a spherical object; above srivatsa symbol.

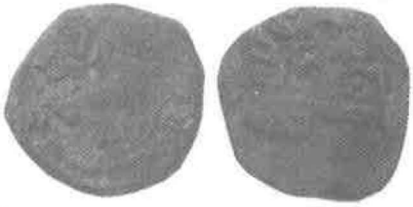
Rev. A hill on the left and a tree in railing on the right; below river.

One Maharathi family established in different parts of Karnataka including Karwar, Banavasi, Chitradurga and Chandravalli. Through their coinage, we come to know them as Sadakana Maharathis and they were probably the feudatories of the early Satavahanas. The coins of Sadakana Maharathis are dated 150 BC. It is generally agreed that the Maharathis were succeeded by the Ananda dynasty in the Chitradurga-Banavasi area.

1.2 Lead, 9 gm, 27 mm.

Obv. Humped bull to left, Brahmi legend *Sadakana Kalalaya*

Maharathisa.
Rev. Six arched hill with crescent above; tree in railing.
1.3 Lead, 9.5 gm, 27 mm.



Obv. Humped bull to left, Brahmi legend *Sadakana Chatakanha Maharathisa.*
Rev. Six arched hill with crescent above; tree in railing.
1.4 Lead, 10 gm, 27 mm.
Obv. Humped bull to left, Brahmi legend *Sadakana Kanasa Maharathiputasa.*
Rev. Six arched hill with crescent above; tree in railing.
1.5 Lead, 6.4 gm, 18 mm.

Obv. Humped bull to right.
Rev. Tree in railing.
Other known standard: 1.3 – 1.8 gm, 13 – 16mm.

COINS OF THE ANANDA DYNASTY

The Ananda dynasty also known by the name Chutus succeeded the Maharathis in Karnataka. Their coins surface in large numbers even today from Chitradurga region. Chandravalli and Banavasi have also yielded Chutu coins.

Three series of coins are noticed. They are Chutukulananda, Mulananda and Sivalananda. According to Mitchiner, these represented the family and not the name of an individual king.

Chutukulananda (30 BC – AD 70)

1.6 Lead, 8 - 14 gm, 27 - 32 mm.

Obv. Eight-arched hill; river below. Brahmi legend *Rajno Chutukulanamdasa.*
Rev. Tree in railing; nandipada symbol on right.
1.7 Lead, 14 - 16 gm, 30 mm.

Obv. Eight-arched hill; river below. Brahmi legend *Rajno Chutukulanamdasa.*
Rev. Tree in railing; to right srivatsa above a triangle-headed standard; to left nandipada above swastika.

Mulananda (AD 78 – AD 175)
1.8 Lead, 11 - 16 gm, 26 - 31 mm.

Obv. Eight-arched hill; river below. Brahmi legend *Rajno Mulanamdasa.*
Rev. Tree in railing; Nandipada symbol on right.
1.9 Lead, 15 - 16 gm, 30 mm.

Obv. Eight-arched hill; river below. Brahmi legend *Rajno Mulanamdasa.*
Rev. Tree in railing; to right srivatsa above a triangle-headed standard; to left nandipada above swastika.

Sivalananda (AD 175 – AD 280)
1.10 Lead, 16 – 19 gm, 27 - 29 mm.

Obv. Eight-arched hill; river below. Brahmi legend *Rajno Sivalanamdasa.*
Rev. Tree in railing; bow and arrow on right.
Also observed in half denomination: 7.6 gm, 25 mm.
1.11 Lead, 4.6 - 6.8 gm, 21 - 24 mm.

Obv. Eight-arched hill; river below. Brahmi legend *Rajno Sivalanamdasa.*
Rev. Tree in railing; bow and arrow on right, nandipada on left.

Uninscribed Chutu coins

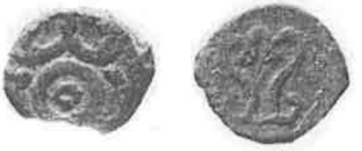
1.12 Lead, 3.2 - 4 gm, 14 - 19 mm.

Obv. Eight-arched hill.
Rev. Srivatsa.

1.13 Lead, 2 - 3 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. ght-arched hill.
Rev. Srivatsa - above a triangle like object.

1.14 Lead, 3.8 - 3.9 gm, 18 mm.



Obv. Nandipada.
Rev. Srivatsa.

ROMAN COINS

There is a total absence of indigenous coinage after the Chutus till the emergence Rashtrakutas.

Roman coins including their imitations have been found in various regions indicating their use for trade with the west. Some of the hoards are described below.

A hoard of 163 Roman imperial silver denarii was found in an earthen pot 1.5 ft below ground on 17th April 1891 in Yeswantpur, 5 Km. from Bangalore Railway station. The coins represented ten varieties struck by Roman Emperors Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula and Claudius, ranging in date between 23 BC and AD 51.

Augustus (31BC–AD14)

1.15 Silver, 3.86 gm, 18 mm.
Obv. Head of Augustus bare right AVGVSTVS DIVI F.
Rev. Bull butting right IMP X in exergue.

1.16 Silver, 3.82 gm, 18 mm.
Obv. Head of Augustus laur. right AVGVSTVS DIVI F.
Rev. C.Caesar galloping right C CAES AVGVS F in exergue.

1.17 Silver, 3.73 gm, 18 mm.
Obv. Head of Augustus laur. right CAESAR AVGVSTVS DIVI F PATER PATRIAE.
Rev. Caius and Lucius Caesar standing facing C L CAESARES in exergue.

1.18 Silver, 3.58 gm, 18 mm.
Obv. Head of Augustus laur. right CAESAR AVGVSTVS DIVI F PATER PATRIAE.
Rev. Head of Tiberius bare right T CAESAR AVG F TR POT XV.

Tiberius (AD14–37)

1.19 Silver, 3.62 gm, 18 mm.
Obv. Head of Tiberius laur. right TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGVSTVS.
Rev. Female figure seated right PONTIF MAXIM.

Caius (AD 37-41)

1.20 Silver, 3.74 gm, 18 mm.
Obv. Head of Gaius laur. right C CAESAR AVG GERM PMTRPOT.
Rev. Head of Augustus radiate right DIVVS AVG PATER PATRIAE.

Claudius (AD 41-54)

1.21 Silver, 3.63 gm, 18 mm.
Obv. Head of Claudius laur. right TI CLAVD CAESAR AVG GERM PM TRP.
Rev. Within oak wreath EX SC OB CIVES SERVATOS.

1.22 Silver, 3.63 gm, 18 mm.
Obv. Head of Claudius laur. right TI CLAVD CAESAR AVG GERM PM TRP.
Rev. Constantia seated left CONSTANTIAE AVGVSTI.

1.23 Silver, 3.71 gm, 18 mm.
Obv. Bust of Antonia draped right ANTONIA AVGVSTA.
Rev. Two lighted torches garlanded SACERDOS DIVI AVGVSTI.

1.24 Silver, 3.75 gm, 18 mm.
Obv. Bust of Claudius laur. right TI CLAVD CAESAR AVG PM

TRP VI IMP XI.
Rev. Pax advances right PACI AVGVSTI.

All these are minted at Lagdunum mint.

A hoard of 256 Roman silver coins was found at Bangalore HAL Airport during 1965. This hoard contained 29 coins of Augustus and 227 coins of Tiberius. The Tiberius coin is similar to 1.19 described above. The coins of Augustus are described below.

1.25 Silver, 3.8 gm, 18 mm.
Obv. Head of Augustus bare right AVGVSTVS DIVI F.
Rev. Standing figures of Gaius and Lucius and bucklers and shield between; CAESER AVGVSTI F COS DESG PRINC IVVENT.

1.26 Silver, 3.8 gm, 18 mm.
Obv. Head of Tiberius; TI CAESER DIVI AVG F AVGVSTUS.
Rev. Tiberius standing in quadriga holding a branch in his right hand and an eagle tipped scepter in his left; IMP VII T R POT XVI.

BYZANTINE COINS

43 Solidi (gold coins) of the Byzantine kings, representing Theodosius II (AD 402-450) to Justin I (AD 518-527) were discovered along with three early Roman coins in March 1977, kept in an earthen pot in a field in the village Akki-Alur, Hengel Taluka, Dharwar District. They are now with the Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Mysore but have not been published by them. P.L Gupta brought to light these coins, which are described here but not illustrated.

Theodosius (AD 402-405)

1.27 Gold.
Obv. DN THEODO-SIVS P F AVG.
Rev. VOT XXX – MVLT XXXX. Constantinopolis seated left, holding cross and globe in right hand and scepter in left; right foot on prow; by seat to right, shield; in field right, star; in exergue, CONOB.

1.28 Gold.
Obv. As previous.
Rev. IMP XXXXII COS – XVII P P. Constantinopolis seated left; in field left, star; in exergue CONOB.

1.29 Gold.
Obv. As previous.
Rev. CONCORDI – A AVGGG. Constantinopolis seated facing; in field left, star; in exergue CONOR.

1.30 Gold.

1.15 1.16 1.17 1.18

1.19 1.20 1.21

1.22 1.23 1.24

Obv. As previous.
Rev. GLOR ORVI – S TERRAR. Emperor standing facing, holding labarum in right hand, and cross on globe in left; in field left, star; in exergue CONOB.
1.31 Gold.
Obv. DN THEOD – SIVS PF AVG.
Rev. VICTORI – A AVGGG O. Victory standing left, holding long cross in right hand; in exergue, CONOB.
1.32 Gold.
Obv. DN HTED – SIVS PF AVG.
Rev. As previous, but officiana A.
Marcian (AD 450-457)
1.33 Gold.
Obv. DN MARCIA – NVS P F AVG.
Rev. VICTORI – A AVGGG A Victory standing left, holding long cross in right hand; in field right, star; in exergue, CONOB.

Leo I (AD 457-474)
1.34 Gold.
Obv. DN LEO PER – PET AVG.
Rev. VICTORI – A AVGGG A Victory standing left.
1.35 Gold.
Obv. DN LEO PER – PET AVG.
Rev. CONCORDI – A AVGGG I. Constantinopolis seated facing, holding sceptre in right hand; Victory on globe on left; foot on prow; in exergue, CONOB.

Zeno (AD 474-491)
1.36 Gold.
Obv. DN ZENO – PERP AVG.
Rev. VICTORI – A AVGGG A Victory standing left, holding long cross in right hand; in field right, star; in exergue CONOB.

Anastasius (AD 491-518)
1.37 Gold.
Obv. DN ANASTA – SIVS P F AVG.
Rev. VICTORI – A AVGGG A Victory standing left, holding long cross terminating in P in right hand; in field left, star; in exergue CONOB.

Justin I (AD 518-527)
1.38 Gold.
Obv. DN IVESI – NVS P P AVG.
Rev. VICTORI – A AVGGG A Victory standing left, holding long

cross terminating in P in right hand; in field left, star; in exergue CONOB.

Unidentified

1.39 Gold.
Obv. OR HYER – SIVS P E AVG.
Rev. VICTORI – A AVGGG A Victory standing left, holding long cross; in field left, star; in exergue CONOB.

Although the period covered by the kings represented by these coins is about one and a quarter centuries; yet all the coins look alike and fresh and show no traces of any kind of wear. This raises suspicion that they are not the original coins, but only copies meant for the purpose of jewellery. The jewellery nature of these pieces is also apparent from the fact that 18 out of 43 pieces have two holes at the top. However, these are important because they were copied from the original Byzantine coins that were current in the Indian market. P.L. Gupta feels that they could have been produced some time later than the second quarter of the sixth century AD and buried thereafter.

COINS OF THE BADAMI CHALUKYAS AND THE RASHTRAKUTAS

History

The Chalukyas built the first Karnataka empire that extended from the river Narmada in the north to the river Kaveri in the south. The earliest known rulers of the Chalukyan dynasty are Jayasimha and Ranaraga. They were not independent rulers and were subordinate to Kadamba kings of Banavasi. Pulakesi I (540 – 566) was the son of Ranaraga and the grandson of Jayasimha. He was the first independent ruler of the Chalukya line. He made Badami as his capital. After Pulakesi I, his son Kirtivarma I (556 – 596) came to the throne. He consolidated the Chalukyan kingdom. He had successes over Kadambas, the Mauryas of Konkan, Nalas and the Gangas. Kirtivarma was succeeded by his brother Mangalesha (596 – 610) since Pulakesi II, the son of Kirtivarma I was very young. Mangalesha defeated Kalachuris. Pulakesi II had to come to the throne only after killing his uncle Mangalesha. Pulakesi II (610 –642) was the greatest of the kings of the Chalukyas of Badami. He expanded the Chalukyan empire up to the river Narmada in the North to the river Kaveri in the south. In the east, he had annexed Kalinga and in the west, he had conquered Konkan. He had successes over Harshavardhana. He marched towards east and defeated the Pallava king Mahendravarman thus capturing Kanchi. However in the second war against the Pallava king Narasimhavarman, Pulakesi faced defeat and was probably killed. Pallavas occupied Badami for about 13 years. Vikramaditya I (656 – 681) succeeded Pulakesi II. He defeated the Pallava kings Narasimhavarman I, Mahendravarman II and Paramesvaravarman. He also defeated the Cholas, Cheras and Pandyas. Vinayaditya (631 – 696) forced the Pallavas, Cholas, Pandyas, Cheras, and the Kalabaras to pay tribute to him. Vijayaditya (696–733) defeated Paramesvaravarman II after he refused to pay tribute to him. Vikramaditya II (733 – 745) led three expeditions against the Pallavas against Paramesvarvarman II and Nandivarman II. Kirthivarman II (745 – 757) was the last ruler of the Badami Chalukyas. In 753, Dantidurga, the Rashtrakuta king defeated him and the next Rashtrakuta king Krishna I completely destroyed the

Badami Chalukyas.

The Rashtrakutas dominated the history of Karnataka from about AD 753 to AD 973. The Rashtrakutas of Malkhed were the subordinates under the Chalukyas. Dantidurga (735 – 756) was subordinate to Badami Chalukya king Vikramaditya II. He had taken the role of leading the Chalukyan army against the Pallavas. After the death of Vikramaditya II, Dantidurga seized opportunity to declare independence. He defeated Kirthivarma II. Krishna I (756 – 774) was the uncle of Dantidurga. Krishna I consolidated the Rashtrakuta kingdom by first completely eliminating the Badami Chalukyas. He sent the crown prince Govinda to fight against the eastern Chalukya Vishnuvardhana IV. Vishnuvardhana was defeated. Krishna I also defeated the Ganga king Sripurusha. He executed the Kailasa cave temple at Ellora. Govinda II (774 – 780) was the son of Krishna I. He had participated in the war against Vengi and Gangas. However he became pleasure loving after coming to the throne. His brother Dhurva (780 – 793) usurped the throne. Dhurva extended his kingdom down south. He had successes over the Gurjara Pratihara king, king of Palas and the Vengi. He defeated the Gangas and took Shivamara as prisoner. Rashtrakuta power rose to great heights during Dhruva's period. Govinda III (793 – 814) was the son of Dhruva. He defeated his brother Kamba as well as the Ganga king Shivamara. Govinda III defeated the Pallava king Dantivarman. Amoghavarsha (814 – 877), the son of Dhruva, was only 14 years old and his uncle Karka became his regent. Taking advantage of the situation, many subordinate kings under the Rashtrakutas rose in rebellion. Shivamara II the Ganga king died in his encounter with Amoghavarsha. Amoghavarsha gave his daughter to Bhutuga the Ganga prince to establish peace. He also gave his another daughter to Ereyaganga another Ganga prince. It appears that Amoghavarsha gave one of his daughters to eastern Chalukyan prince Vishnuvardhana V and another daughter to the Pallava prince Nandivarman. Krishna II (880 – 914) continued war with the eastern Chalukyas and suffered defeat at the hands of Vijayaditya III. The eastern Chalukyan by this time had declared independence. Indra III (914 – 928) was the grandson of Krishna II. He defeated his Pratihara subordinates. Indra III captured Kanauj and held it for some time. After Indra III, Amoghavarsha II, Govinda IV, Amoghavarsha III and Krishna III (939 – 966) ruled. Krishna III tried to consolidate the Rashtrakuta power. However after his death, the Chalukya line in Kalyani rose to power.

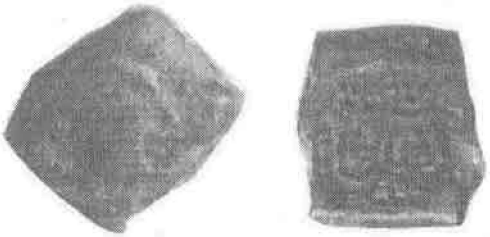
Coinage

Epigraphical data shows that several types of coins were minted by the Badami Chalukyas. The terms Gadyana, Dharana, Suvarna, Pana, Pala and Visa are encountered. However, their coins have eluded the numismatists. It is possible, that because of heavier weights than the prevailing standards, these coins were melted. Many of the uninscribed coins with boar on the obverse and floral design, lotus and other patterns on the reverse have been attributed to the Badami Chalukyas by Elliot and other writers. However they appear to be later issues and are described under the Chalukyas of Kalyani. A copper coin with the legend *Sri Satyasraya* has been described and attributed to Pualkesi II by S.J. Mangalam. However the reading and attribution is doubtful.

The coinage of Rashtrakutas has also remained in obscurity although their inscriptions mention the terms Dramma, Suvarna, Gadyana, Kalanju, Kasu, Manjadi and Akkam. However, recently few copper coins and gold coins have been reported. The credit for the attribution of the copper coins go to Shilendra Bhandare (ND 1996, IIRNS July 2000).

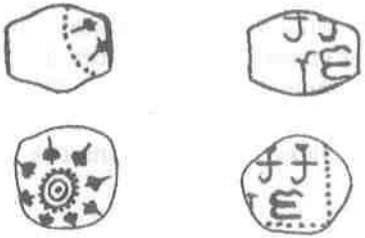
Description of Coins

2.1 Copper, 2.6 gm, 10 mm.



Obv. A portrait in profile to right.
Rev. Within a dotted circular border, a legend in early medieval Brahmi characters in two lines restored as *Sri Dhara / Va (srsha).* Attributed to Dhurva who had the title Dharavarsha and who succeeded his brother Govinda II.

2.2 Copper, 1.8 gm.



Obv. A circle with a dot inside the centre. Around it, a beaded circle. Seven oblong dots with angular projection around the beaded circle. The motif represents a lotus.
Rev. Legend in two lines within a partially visible beaded rectangle *kaka / raja.*
Attributed to Karkka I.
2.3 Copper, 1.8 gm.

Obv. A beaded border enclosing a circle within it. Inside the circle an eight petalled lotus with a bossed centre.
Rev. Stylized representation of crescent moon and sun in the center. Legend around it *Sri A kalava (rsha).*
Attributed to Krishna I.
2.4 Gold.

Obv. Elephant to right.
Rev. Two-line Kannada legend *Sri Cha la ke / Na lla ta.*
Attributed to Krishna III who had the title *Chalake Nallata.*
2.5 Gold, 4.4 gm, 18 mm.

Obv. Lion to right with fore paws raised.
Rev. Two-line Kannada legend *Sri na nni / ve dem ga.*
Attributed to Govinda IV who had the title *Sri Nanni Vedemga.*

3

COINS OF THE WESTERN GANGAS

History

The Gangas were one of the most illustrious dynasties that ruled over the greater part of the Mysore country then known as Gangavadi. The Gangas rose to power along with the Kadambas and although they did not rule as independent rulers for long, they acted as powerful feudatories under the Karnataka empires.

In the beginning, the Gangas had their capital as Kuluwala (present Kolar) but later shifted to Talakad.

Didiga, who was also called Kongani Varma or Konkani Varman, a title used by all the subsequent kings of the dynasty, was the founder of the dynasty. He fought against the Banas and had successful expedition to the Konkan. After Didiga, Madhava I, Harivarma, Vishnugopa, Madhava II and Avinita ruled in succession. Durvinita who succeeded his father Avinata fought a successful war against the Pallavas. He was responsible for establishing the Chalukyan prince Jayasimha Vallabha on the Pallava throne.

After Durvinita, Muskara, Bhuvikrama and Sivamara I reigned in succession. Sripurusha (726-728) was one of the most distinguished rulers of the dynasty. He defeated Nandivarma Pallava in the battle at Vilande. He however faced setbacks against Rajasimha Pandya and Rashtrakuta Krishna I.

Sivakumara II, son of Sripurusha had to bear the brunt of the Rashtrakuta invasion led by Dhurva and Govinda III.

After Sivamara II, Rachamala I made a successful attempt to re-establish Ganga independence. His son Nitimarga alias Ereyaganga was the contemporary of Rashtrakuta king Amoghavarsha. Nitimarga inflicted a crushing defeat on the Rashtrakutas, which forced Amoghavarsha to enter into alliance by giving his daughter in marriage to Butuga I, son of Ereyaganga. Butuga's son was Nitimarga II and his successor Rachamalla II was crushed by Rashtrakuta Krishna III and Butuga II was placed on the throne. Butuga rendered invaluable assistance to Krishna III in the battle at Takkolam against Chola Rajaditya. Butuga II was succeeded by Marasimha III and Rachamalla IV. The Cholas under Rajendra I finally overpowered the Gangas.

Chronology

Kongani Varma	AD 350 - 400
Madhava I	AD 400 - 435
Hari Varma	AD 436 – 460
Madhava II	AD 460 – 500
Avinita	AD 500 – 540
Durvinita	AD 550 – 600
Muskara	AD 655 – 660
Sreevikrama	AD 660 – 665
Bhuvikrama	AD 608 – 670
Sivamara	AD 679 – 726
Sripurusha	AD 726 – 776
Sivamara II	AD 780 – 812
Rachamalla	AD 818 – 837
Nitimarga	AD 837 – 870
Rachamalla II	AD 870 – 907
Nitimarga II	AD 907 – 920
Rachamalla III	AD 920 – 937
Butuga II	AD 937 – 960
Marasimha	AD 960 – 973
Rachamalla IV	AD 977 – 985
Rakkasa Ganga	AD 985 – 1024

Coinage

References to coins are few in the inscriptions of the western Gangas. With the available information one can arrive at the following table.

Gadyana = 60 grains (3.8 gm)
Gadyana = 10 pana
Pana = 4 haga

A group of gold coins, very uniform in character and execution, with an elephant on the obverse and floral design on the reverse have been attributed to the western Gangas. The attribution has been based on the similarity of the elephant appearing on the obverse of the coins to the animal appearing on the Ganga copper plates. These coins are popularly known as Ane pon.

According to *Rajataragini*, a chronicle of Kashmir dynasties, written by Kalhana, king Harsha of the Lohara dynasty instructed his mint master to copy the Karnataka coin. The Harsha's coin bears an elephant on the obverse and Nagari legend on the reverse. This coin is a poor replica of the elephant coins attributed

to the western Gangas. This led some scholars to attribute the Ane pon to Kalyani Chalukyas as the term Karnataka appearing in Kalhana's work normally referred to the empire of Kalyani Chalukyas

The Ane pon coins are found in almost all places in Karnataka. Coins with elephant on the obverse and the title of the emperor have also been discovered. Coins with the elephant similar to the one found in Ane pon and with a lion and other symbols appear on the coins of some of the chieftains. Hence we can conclude that although Ane pon coins were first minted by the western Gangas, their popularity made other dynasties to mint the coins during their rule.

The first inscribed coin attributable to the Gangas is that of Nanniya Ganga (K Ganesh *etal*, 1998). A coin doubtfully read as *Srimadhyarrayanakayaga* is attributed to Ereyaganga.

Description of Coins

3.1 Gold, 3.8 gm, 14 mm.

Obv. A caparisoned elephant to right.
Rev. Three-line Kannada legend *Sri ma dhya / rra ya na ka / - ya (ga?).*
The reading, which appears to be correct, still lacks any sensible meaning. The *Ereya* appearing on the legend makes us to attribute the coin to the Ganga king Ereyaganga.

3.2 Gold, 3.8 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. A caparisoned elephant to right.
Rev. Two-line Kannada legend *Sri Sri / Na nni ya Ga m ga.* Below the legend, on the third line, most of which is out of the flan, part of

swastika symbol is seen.
Attributed to Butuga II who had the title *Naniya Ganga*.
3.3 Gold, 3.8 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. A caparisoned elephant to right; above Kannada letters *Pra thi*.
Rev. Floral design.
3.4 Gold, 3.8 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. A caparisoned elephant to right; above Kannada letters *Bu ja*.
Rev. Floral design.
3.5 Gold, 3.8 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. A caparisoned elephant to right; above Kannada letters *Ba pa*.
Rev. Floral design.
3.6 Gold, 3.8 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. A caparisoned elephant to right; above Kannada letters *Va de.*
Rev. Floral design.
3.7 Gold, 3.8 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. A caparisoned elephant to right; above Kannada letters *Vu na.*
Rev. Floral design.
3.8 Gold, 3.8 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. A caparisoned elephant to right; above Kannada letters *.. bu or gu.*
Rev. Floral design.
Other coins reported include letters *ha, laka, Teva.*
3.9 Gold, 3.8 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. A caparisoned elephant to right.
Rev. Floral design.
3.10 Gold, 3.8 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. A caparisoned elephant to right.
Rev. Ornamental design.
3.11 Gold, 3.8 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. A caparisoned elephant to right; behind a tree.
Rev. Floral design.
3.12 Gold, 3.8 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. Elephant to left.
Rev. Floral design.
3.13 Gold, 0.4 gm, 6 mm.

Obv. Elephant to right; above Kannada letter *Bu*.
Rev. Floral design.

3.14 Gold, 0.4 gm, 6 mm.

Obv. Elephant to right.
Rev. Floral design.
3.15 Gold, 0.1 gm, 4 mm.
Obv. Elephant to right.
Rev. Floral design.
3.16 Gold, 0.05 gm, 6 mm.

Obv. Elephant to right.
Rev. Floral design.
3.17 Copper, 3.0 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. Elephant to right.
Rev. Floral design.
3.18 Copper, 3.1 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. Elephant to right; above a fish.
Rev. Floral design.

COINS OF THE ALUPAS

History

The history of the Alupas who ruled over the south Kanara and part of north Konkan has been traced to the middle of the fifth century. The Mahakuta pillar inscription of the Badami Chalukya Mangalesa dated in AD 602 states that his predecessor and elder brother Kirtivarman I conquered beside other countries Aluka and Vaijayanti. The Aluka of the inscription has been identified with the Alupa kingdom and the rulers of south Kanara. As to the origin of the name Alupa, no clue is got from their inscriptions. However K.V. Ramesh suggests that since at least four Alupa kings had Aluwarasa as their proper names, the names could have belonged to the originator of the family whose career record had failed to record.

The earliest record of Alupas shows them as the feudatories of the Badami Chalukyas. The details of early rulers are not very clear. However from the reign of the Chalukya king Vikramaditya I, the Alupa history emerges from darkness and personalities and their dates are known.

The earliest inscription from south Kanara belongs to the reign of Aluvarasa I. He is stated as the ruler of the Tulu country. He held the title of Maharaja, suggestive of his subordinate status of Badami Chalukyas.

Aluwarasa I was succeeded by his son Chitravahana I. He seems to have carried the fame of Alupa dynasty to considerable heights by his political eminence and by striking marital alliance with the imperial Chalukyas. Chitravahana I and his father Alwarasa I were saivites.

During the days of Aluwarasa II, who succeeded Chitravahana I, the Rashtrakutas were emerging as major power. The Alupas shifted their allegiance to the Pallavas. During this period, the Alupas lost their hold on the Kadamba mandala and during the period of Chitravahana II who succeeded Aluwarasa II, the Alupas were confined to Aluvakheda.

The political allegiance of the Alupas, which was transferred during Aluwarasa II's reign, from Badami Chalukyas to the Pallavas continued upto at least AD 792. The Malavali inscription of the Rashtrakuta king Govinda III states that the battle (of

Pergurinji) resulted from Chitravahana's failure to listen to the emperor's advice. Chitravahana II was forced to fall back upon Aluvakheda. It is possible that Ranasarga who may have been the younger brother of Chitravahana II ruled side by side along with Chitravahana II. After the exit of both Chitravahana II and Ranasarga, a dynastic civil war broke out in which the players were Svetavahana, son of Chitravahana II and Prithvisagara, son of Ranasarga. Prithvisagara triumphed over his rival. He was succeeded by Maramma alias Aluwarasa IV.

Maramma not only inherited the territorial possession of his predecessor but also a reign of peace. He was left alone without a rival and also without a master. The period of Maramma is followed by a century of uncertainty in Alupa history. It is possible just after Maramma's death, probably during the period of Vikramaditya, the Aluvakheda was invaded by the Rashtrakutas. The supremacy of the Rashtrakutas over the Alupas was reestablished towards the end of the ninth century, but only for a brief period.

Rananjaya and Datt-Alupa seemed to have ruled during the first half of the tenth century before giving way to Kundavarma. Ramesh observes that from the period of Kundavarma, the dated inscriptions of the Alupas started appearing in large numbers.

Though the inscription of Kundavarma do not ascribe sovereign title to him, it is unlikely that he was a feudatory of the Rashtrakutas. Probably during his period, the Alupas declared independence. The Kalyani Chalukyas never got interested in the Alupa kingdom prior to the reign of Vikramaditya VI (1076-1126). On the contrary, the Chola king Rajaraja I and his son Rajendra I didn't spare the Alupa kingdom. Their invasion was not a mere raid but resulted in the temporary occupation of the Tulu country. This seems to have happened during the period of Jayasimha I.

The initiative in getting rid of the Chola power was taken by Bankideva Alupendra. A number of chieftain under the leadership of Bankideva made a bid to free their territories from the Chola invasion.

Pattiyodeva, Pandya-Pattiyodeva, Kavi Alupa and Kulasekhara Alupa succeeded Bankideva. Alupendra, Pandya-Pattiyodeva and his two successors assumed sovereign titles such as samasta-bhuwana-vikyata, maharajadhiraja, paramesvara and bhattaraka. During the period of Kavi Alupendra saw the invasion of the Alupas kingdom by the Hoysala king Vishnuvardana.

The fourteenth century saw the emergence of the Vijayanagar empire and the fall of the Hoysala dynasty. The Hoysala king Vira

Ballala III seems to have brought the Alupa under his reign and the kingdom came under Vijayanagar soon after.

Chronology

Gunasagara Alupendra	AD 650 – 680
Chitravahana I	AD 680 – 730
Aluvarasa II	AD 730 – 765
Chitravahana II	AD 765 – 800
Ranasagara	AD 765 – 800
Svetavahana	AD 805 – 815
Prithvisagara alias Aluwarasa III	AD 810 – 840
Maramma alias Aluwarasa IV	AD 840 – 870
Vimaladitya	AD 870 – 900
Aluva Rananjaya	AD 900 – 930
Datt Alupa	AD 930 – 950
Kundavarma	AD 950 – 980
Jayasimha I	AD 980 – 1010
Chola occupation	AD 1010 – 1020
Bankideva I	AD 1020 – 1050
Pattiyodeva	AD 1050 – 1080
Pandya Pattiyodeva alias Jayasimha II	AD 1080 – 1110
Kavi Alupendra	AD 1110 – 1160
Kulasekhara I	AD 1160 – 1220
Kundana	AD 1220 – 1230
Datt Alupa II	AD 1230 – 1250
Virapandyadeva	AD 1250 – 1275
Ballamahadevi	AD 1275 – 1292
Bankideva II	AD 1285 – 1315
Nagadevarasa	AD 1290 – 1300
Soyideva	AD 1315 – 1335

Coinage

Several types of coins are mentioned in the Alupa inscriptions. Two types of gadyanas – Mangaluru and Barakuru gadyanas are mentioned, which probably referred to the gadyanas minted at Mangalore and Barakur. The generic names such as honnu, kati honnu, gadyana, dodda varaha, katti gadyana, suddha kati gadyana, pana or hana, tara, Barakuru tara and sanna pratapa are also encountered in the inscriptions found in south Kanara.

The gadyana coins typically show a fish emblem on the obverse and three-line Nagari/Kannada legend *Sri Pandya*

Danamjaya on the reverse. The chronologies of the issues are far from certain and any attribution to a particular ruler can be debated.

Description of Coins

4.1 Gold, 3.6 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. Two fish under a canopy flanked by chowrie on left and conch on right.
Rev. Three-line Kannada legend *Sri Pa / ndya Da na(m) / ja ya.*

4.2 Gold, 3.7 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. Two fish under a canopy; left lampstand; right elephant goad(?).
Rev. Three-line Kannada legend *Sri Pa / ndya Da na(m) / ja ya.*

4.3 Gold, 3.6 gm, 16 mm.

Obv. Two fish under a canopy; left a conch; right a flywhisk.
Rev. Three-line Kannada legend *Sri Pa / ndya Da na(m) / ja ya.*

4.4 Gold, 3.6 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. Two fish under a canopy; water pot at left; flywhisk at right.
Rev. Three-line Kannada legend *Sri Pa / ndya Da na(m) / ja ya.*
4.5 Gold, 3.6 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. Two conventionalized fish under a conventionalized canopy; water pot at left; an indistinct object at right.
Rev. Three-line Kannada legend *Sri Pa / ndya Da na(m) / ja ya.*
4.6 Gold, 3.6 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. Two conventionalized fish under a conventionalized canopy; indistinct object on either side.
Rev. Three-line Kannada legend *Sri Pa / ndya Da na(m) / ja ya.*
4.7 Gold, 3.6 gm, 15 mm.

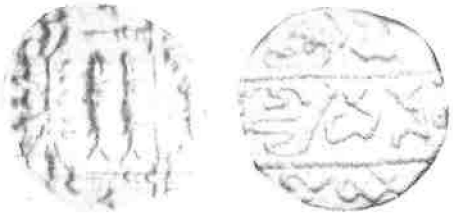
Obv. Two fish under a canopy; conch at left, flywhisk at right.
Rev. Three-line Nagari legend *Sri Pa / nd ya Da na / (m) ja ya.*
4.8 Gold, 3.6 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. Two conventionalized fish under a conventionalized canopy; conch at left.
Rev. Three-line Nagari legend *Sri Pa / nd ya Da na / (m) ja ya.*
4.9 Gold, 3.5 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. Two conventionalized fish under a conventionalized canopy; conch at left, elephant goad(?) at right.
Rev. Three-line Nagari legend *Sri Pa / nd ya Da na / (m) ja ya.*
4.10 Gold, 3.5 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. Two conventionalized fish under a conventionalized canopy; conch at left.
Rev. Blundered Nagari legend.
4.11 Gold, 3.5 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. Two conventionalized fish under a conventionalized canopy; water pot at left, flywhisk at right.
Rev. Blundered Nagari legend.
4.12 Gold, 3.6 gm, 15 mm



Obv. Two fish upright; tree at left and an indistinct object at right.
Rev. Three-line Kannada legend *Sri Pa / ndya Da na(m) / ja ya.*
4.13 Gold, 3.5 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. Two conventionalized fish under a conventionalized canopy; lamp at right, trident at right.
Rev. Blundered Nagari legend in three lines.
4.14 Gold, 3.7 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. Two conventionalized fish flanked by conch and elephant goad; above Nagari legend *ga dya na* and below a dagger.
Rev. Three-line Nagari legend *Sri Pa / ndya Da na / (m) ja ya.*
4.15 Debase gold / silver, 2.8 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. Two conventionalized fish flanked by conch at left and lampstand at right; above Kannada legend *ga dya na* and below a dagger.
Rev. Three-line Nagari legend *Sri Pa / ndya Da na / (m) ja ya.*
4.16 Gold, 3.5 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. Two conventionalized fish under a conventionalized canopy around which is a Kannada legend difficult to decipher.
Rev. Three-line Kannada legend *Sri Pa / ndya Da na(m) / ja ya.*

4.17 Debased gold, 3.6 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. Two conventionalized fish; conch at left, *damaru* like object at right, *Kathari* below; on the top Nagari letter *Ha* is seen.
Rev. Three-line Nagari legend *Sri Pa / nd ya Da na / (m) ja ya.*

4.18 Debased gold, 3.6 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. Two conventionalized fish; conch at left, *Kathari* right.
Rev. Three-line Nagari legend *Sri Pa / nd ya Da na / (m) ja ya.* Nagari letter *Ha* in the second line.

4.19 Debased gold, 3.6 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. Two conventionalized fish; conch at left, *damaru* like object at right, *ankusa* below.
Rev. Same as previous coin.
The presence of letter *Ha* in the above three coins probably point to Harihara. Is it an Alupan issue as feudatories of Vijayanagar?

4.20 Gold, 0.35 gm, 7 mm.

Obv. Two conventionalized fish under a conventionalized canopy, conch at left, and indistinct object at right.
Rev. Nagari letter *Vi.*
4.21 Gold, 0.35 gm, 7 mm.

Obv. Two conventionalized fish under a conventionalized canopy, conch at left, elephant goad at right.
Rev. Nagari letter *Sa (So?).*
4.22 Gold, 0.35 gm, 7 mm.

Obv. Two fish.
Rev. Nagari letter *Sri.*
4.23 Gold, 0.35 gm, 7 mm.

Obv. Two conventionalized fish under a conventionalized canopy.
Rev. Kannada letter *Sri.*
4.24 Gold, 0.35 gm, 7 mm.

Obv. Two conventionalized fish under a conventionalized canopy; conch at left.
Rev. Kannada letter *Sri.*
4.25 Gold, 0.1 gm, 4 mm.

Obv. Two fish, crescent moon and a conch.
Rev. Kannada letter *Sri?*
4.26 Gold, 0.1 gm, 4 mm.

Obv. Single fish.
Rev. A conch.
4.27 Gold, 0.1 gm, 4 mm.

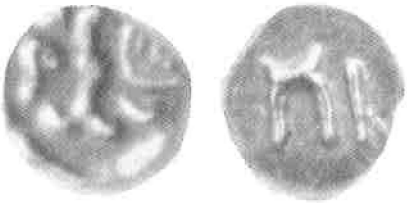
Obv. Fish flanked by lampstand at left and trident at right.
Rev. A conch.
4.28 Gold, 0.1 gm, 4 mm.

Obv. Fish flanked by conch and dagger or goad.
Rev. Conch.
4.29 Gold, 0.1 gm, 4 mm.

Obv. Fish flanked by indistinct objects.
Rev. Conch.
4.30 Silver, 0.35 gm, 7 mm.

Obv. Two conventionalized fish under a conventionalized canopy, conch at left, elephant goad at right.
Rev. Nagari letter *Sa (So?).*
4.31 Silver, 0.16 gm, 6 mm.

Obv. Conventionalised fish flanked by conch and dagger.
Rev. Fish.
4.32 Silver 0.1 gm. 6 mm.



Obv. Conventionalised fish flanked by conch and dagger.
Rev. Kannada numeral 1 ¼; above a crescent moon.

COINS OF THE CHALUKYAS OF KALYANA AND KALACHURIS

History

The decline in the power of the Rashtrakutas was followed by the rise to power of the main line of the Chalukyas. They emerged from obscurity of two centuries and once more filled the stage of the Deccan history. Their rule of over two centuries was marked by prolonged wars with the imperial Cholas for sovereignty over south India.

Taila II who raised the sunken fortunes of the family to its former glory was the son of Vikramaditya IV. Taila began his career as a feudatory of Rashtrakuta Krishna III but quickly capitalized on the weakness of Rashtrakuta power and assumed full regal titles in AD 976. Satyasraya who succeeded Taila had to face defeat in the hands of Chola Rajendra I.

Jayasimha II also faced defeat at the hands of Rajendra. Somesvara I who bore the titles Ahavamalla and Trailokyamalla succeeded Jayasimha II. He shifted the Chalukya capital from Manyakhata to Kalyana. Although he lost initially during his war against Chola Rajendra I, he was able to free his country of the Chola force. He also compelled Vengi ruler to pay homage to him and sent a successful and daring expedition to Kanchi. In the battle at Koppam, Chola Rajadhiraja I lost his life. However Rajendra II who succeeded Rajadhiraja I continued the war and Somesvara I was defeated. In his north Indian expedition, Somesvara was comparatively successful. He overthrew Paramara Bhoja in 1055 and defeated Lakshmi-Karnar of Tripuri. He was assisted by Kakatiya Prola I in his war against Konkana and Chakarukuta.

Vikramaditya VI was the most distinguished ruler of the Chalukyan dynasty. He marked his accession to the throne by declaring a new era, the Chalukya Vikrama era. Vikramaditya's long reign was comparatively a peaceful one although he had to fight prior to his accession to the throne. In 1085, Vikramaditya seized Kanchi from the Cholas and in about 1093 he burnt Vengi. The Chola Kulottunga regained it in 1099, but soon lost it to Vikramaditya. Vikramaditya's relations with the Hoysalas were

strained during the reign of Vishnuvardhana. Vishnuvardhana was forced to submit and return to the allegiance of Vikramaditya.

Vikramaditya's son Somesvara III was able to prevail upon Hoysala Vishnuvardhana when the latter made a bold bid to declare himself independent. Jagadekamalla who succeeded Somesvara, was able to prevail upon Jayavarma Paramara, the Gurjara king Kumarpala and king of Lata dynasty with the help of Hoysala Narasimha.

The Chalukyan empire began to show signs of disintegration and Kalachuri Bijjala occupied Kalyana and established his dynasty. Bijala's reign saw the raise of Basavesvara and Virasaivism movement. Bijjala was murdered by a revolt of the movement. The Kalachuris ruled for only 24 years and Somesvara IV son of Taila III overthrew the Kalachuris. However the Chalukya power soon disappeared and two empires emerged in Karnataka – the Yadavas in north Karnataka and the Hoysalas in the southern Karnataka.

Chronology

Tailapa I	AD 973 – 997
Satyasraya	AD 997 – 1008
Vikramaditya V	AD 1008 – 1018
Jayasimha alias Jagadekamalla I	AD 1018 – 1040
Somesvara I alias Trailokyamalla	AD 1040 – 1068
Somesvara II alias Bhuvanaikamalla	AD 1068 – 1076
Vikramaditya VI	AD 1076 – 1126
Somesvara III alias Bhulokamalla	AD 1126 – 1138
Jagadekamalla II	AD 1138 – 1150
Taila II	AD 1150 – 1165
Kalachuri rule	AD 1165 – 1189
Somesvara IV	AD 1183 – 1189

Coinage

Dramma, gadyana, pana, honnu, haga, kagini, kani, visa, gulike and bele are some of the coins mentioned in the Chalukyan inscriptions. Also mentioned are Hera-dramma, Kariya-dramma, Baguli-gadyana, Gamgana-pon-gadyana. Inference can also be drawn from the inscriptions as to the presence of many mints during the Chalukyan period. References are frequently made to the mint at Lokkigundi. Existence of another mint at Sudi is also evidenced by an inscription of the time of Tribhuvanamalla. An inscription at Lakkundi of the time Somesvara I mentions such

terms as acchu, ani, acchina kani and acchina mole, which are connected with the minting of coins. An inscription also mentions the word belliyagammata, which show that silver coins were also minted. An inscription of the time of Tribhuvanamalla Vikramaditya VI mentions two types of pon namely Navilacchina pon and Lokki pon. Probably the former contained the punch of a peacock and the latter was minted at Lokkigundi.

From references available in various records the following can be deduced.

Gadyana = 10 pana
Pana = 4 haga
Pana = 4 kagini
Haga = 4 or 5 visa
Haga = 2 bele

Description of Coins

I. Die-struck coins

5.1 Gold, 3.7 gm, 14 mm.

Obv. A boar to left; sun and moon above. In front of the boar is Kannada numeral 1.
Rev. In the middle of a highly ornamental design, Kannada legend restored as *Ka r(a or u) na da b(a or u) pa.*
Attributed to Vikramaditya VI who was the most popular ruler of the Chalukyas of Kalyana.

5.2 Gold, 3.7 gm, 16 mm

Obv. A boar to right; above sun and moon and an indistinct design.
Rev. In the middle of a highly ornamental design, Kannada legend restored as *Sri Sa ni dha bi du.*
5.3 Gold, 3.7 gm, 16 mm.

Obv. A boar to right; sun and moon above.
Rev. Trishula flanked by sun and moon and two lampstands.
5.4 Gold, 3.8 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. A boar to right; sun and moon above.
Rev. Large eight petalled lotus.
5.5 Gold, 3.8 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. A boar to right; pellet and crescent representing the sun and moon above.
Rev. A solar(?) symbol.

5.6 Gold, 3.7 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. A boar to right; sun and moon above.
Rev. Scroll design.
5.7 Gold, 3.8 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. A maned lion to right with the right paw raised and tail lifted and looped over its back. In the field above to the right is a circle probably representing the sun.
Rev. Four line Kannada legend *Sri Ja / ga de ka ma lla / ra ja* .... Attributed to Jayasimha Jagadekamalla I.
5.8 Gold, 3.7 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. A maned lion to right.
Rev. In the middle of an highly ornamented design, single line Kannada legend that is tentatively read as *Sri De – ja ye ka.*

5.9 Gold, 3.75 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. Dancing peacock with well spread out feathers to right; in the field above are sun, moon and a parasol; in the field at the bottom left are a conch and a + mark resembling Ujjain symbol.
Rev. Floral design.
The above coin is probably the *Navilacchina pon* referred in the inscription and hence an issue of Vikramaditya VI.

5.10 Gold, 3.7 gm, 16 mm.

Obv. Seated God (?) flanked by sun and moon.
Rev. Floral design.

II. Punch-marked coins
Jayasimha Jagadekamalla I

5.11 Gold, 3.7 gm, 20 mm.

Obv. Nine punch marks consisting of five lions, two Sri's and

legend in two incuses *Ja ga, de va.*
Rev. Blank.
5.12 Gold, 3.7 gm, 20 mm.

Obv. Nine punch marks consisting of five lions, two Sri's and legend in two incuses *Ja ga de, ka.*
Rev. Blank.
5.13 Gold, 3.65 gm, 20 mm.

Obv. Nine punch marks consisting of five lions, two Sri's and legend in two incuses *Ja ga de, ra ya.*
Rev. Blank.
5.14 Gold, 3.7 gm.
Obv. Nine punch marks consisting of a large temple with a dome and pillars in the center; in front of the tower Kannada legend *Sri*; between pillars a two line Kannada legend, *Sri Jagadekamalla.* There are eight similar punches around the edge representing parts of the name.
Rev. Blank.
5.15 Gold, 3.5 gm, 21 mm.

Obv. Punch marks of Garuda to right at the center, four lions, two Kannada *Sri*, a spearhead and Kannada legend ... *ga ni* or *si*.
Rev. Hanuman (counter mark).
5.16 Gold, 3.4 gm, 21 mm.

Obv. Punch marks of Hanuman to right at the center, four lions, two Kannada *Sri*, a spearhead and Kannada legend *Ja ga de*.
Rev. Hanuman (counter mark).
5.17 Gold, 3.4 gm, 22 mm.

Obv. Punch marks of Hanuman to right at the center, four lions, two Kannada *Sri*, a spearhead and Kannada legend *Ja ga de*.
Rev. Blank.
5.18 Gold, 3.7 gm. 22 mm.

Obv. Punch marks two Kannada *Sri*, a spearhead within which is crescent and sun and Kannada legend *Ja ga de*.
Rev. Blank.

5.19 Gold, 3.7 gm.
Obv. Punch marks consisting of a boar in the centre, two *Sri*'s and the legend *Jaya*.
Rev. Blank.
5.20 Gold, 3.85 gm.
Obv. Boar in the center and four other punched boars around, legend *Jaya*.
Rev. Blank.
5.21 Gold, 3.8 gm.
Obv. Punch marks consisting of an elephant to right in the centre, conventionalized *Sri*'s and the legend *Jaya*.

Somesvara I Trailokyamalla
5.22 Gold, 3.95 gm, 20 mm.

Obv. Nine punch marks consisting of five lions, two Sri's and legend in two incuses *Tai lo kya*, *ma lla*.
Rev. Blank.

Somesvara II Bhuvanaikamalla
5.23 Gold, 3.7gm, 20 mm.

Obv. Punch marks consisting of five couchant bull, two *Sri*'s, and the legend *Bhavana.*
Rev. Blank.
5.24 Gold.
Obv. Punch marks consisting of four lotuses, two *Sri*'s, the sun and the moon with a goad between them and the legend *Bhuvana.*
Rev. Blank.
5.25 Gold.
Obv. Punch marks consisting of four elephants, two *Sri*'s, the sun and the moon with a goad between them and the legend *Bhuvana.*
Rev. Blank.

III. Uncertain
5.26 Gold, 3.6 gm, 20 mm.

Obv. Four punch marks consisting of two *Sri*'s, a spearhead flanked by conch and discus, and the Kannada legend *Ka va ra.*
Rev. Blank.
Though the weight conforms to Kalyani Chalukyas standard, the legend Kavara can't be related to any ruler.
5.27 Gold, 3.7 gm, 20 mm.

Obv. Nine punch marks consisting of five lions, two Sri's and

legend in two incuses *Ba va, la* (*ga or ra*).
Rev. Blank.

5.28 Gold, 3.75 gm, 20 mm.

Obv. Nine punch marks consisting of five lions, two Sri's and legend in two incuses *Nru pa, de* va.
Rev. Blank.

5.29 Gold, 3.5 gm, 20 mm.

Obv. Punch marks consisting of two *sri*, a spearhead and Kannada legend *Bai ra va.*
Rev. Blank.

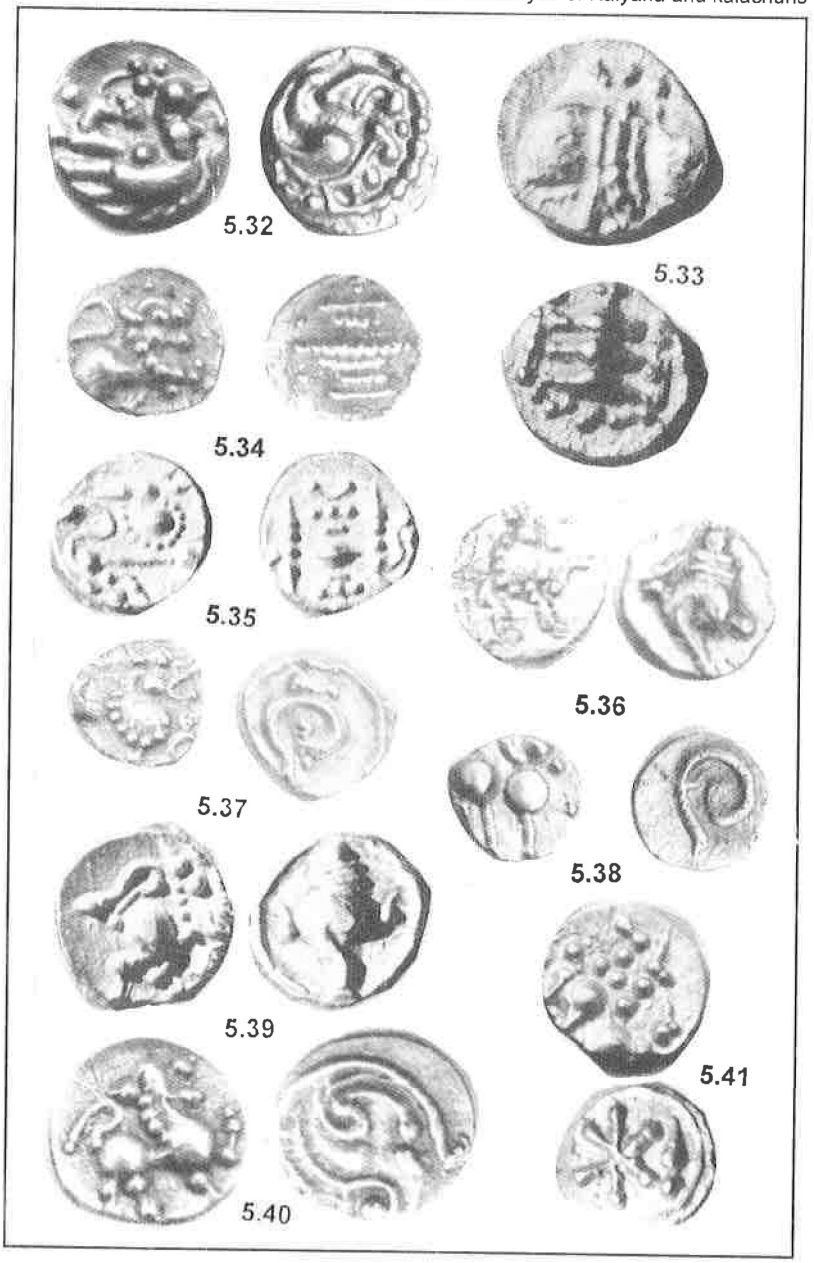
5.30 Gold, 3.85 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. Roughly executed outlines of a structural motif representing a temple.
Rev. Floral design.

5.31 Gold, 3.85 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. Decorative, storied temple, indistinct legend (*Sri*)*Gasa* or (*Sri*) *Kesa*(*va*).
Rev. Possibly a wheel viewed from its axle in the center flanked by lamps on either side., *Garuda-dhvaja* at extreme right and *Chauri* extreme left, sun and moon on top, lotus like symbol (*chakra*?) at bottom left, conch shell on a stand at the bottom right.

IV. Fanams
5.32 Gold, 0.4 gm, 6 mm.
Obv. Peacock right.
Rev. Floral design.
5.33 Gold, 0.4 gm, 6 mm.
Obv. Boar to right; sun and moon above.
Rev. Temple between lampstands.
5.34 Gold, 0.4 gm, 6 mm.
Obv. Lion to right.
Rev. Temple.
5.35 Gold, 0.4 gm, 6 mm.
Obv. Lion to right.
Rev. Temple.
5.36 Gold, 0.4 gm, 6 mm.
Obv. Lion to right.
Rev. Conch.
5.37 Gold, 0.4 gm, 6 mm.
Obv. Lion to right.
Rev. Conch.
5.38 Gold, 0.1 gm, 4 mm.
Obv. Lion to right.
Rev. Conch.
5.39 Gold, 0.4 gm, 6 mm.
Obv. Lion to right.
Rev. Conch.
5.40 Gold, 0.4 gm, 6 mm.
Obv. Lion to right.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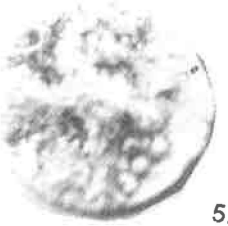

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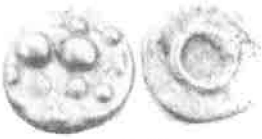

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5.46

5.47

5.48

5.49

Rev. Floral design.
5.41 Gold, 0.4 gm, 6 mm.
Obv. Lion to right.
Rev. Star like pattern.
5.42 Gold, 0.4 gm, 6 mm.
Obv. Lion to right.
Rev. Eight petalled lotus.
5.43 Gold, 0.1 gm, 4 mm.
Obv. Lion to right.
Rev. Circle with four dots (discus?).
5.44 Gold, 0.4 gm, 6 mm.
Obv. Lion to right.
Rev. Symbol appearing like + mark.
5.45 Gold, 0.1 gm, 4 mm.
Obv. Lion to right.
Rev. Symbol appearing like + mark.
5.46 Gold, 0.4 gm, 6 mm.
Obv. Lion to right.
Rev. Symbol appearing like + mark.
5.47 Gold, 0.4 gm, 6 mm.
Obv. Lion to right.
Rev. Symbol appearing like + mark.
5.48 Gold, 0.4 gm, 6 mm.
Obv. Lion to right.
Rev. Seated king(?)
5.49 Gold, 0.4 gm, 6 mm.
Obv. Lion to right.
Rev. Kannada 1; above a crescent moon.
5.50 Silver, 0.07gm, 5 mm.

Obv. Lion to left.
Rev. Blank.
5.51 Silver, 0.1gm, 5 mm.

Obv. Lion to left; dagger above.
Rev. Blank.
5.52 Silver, 0.07 gm, 5 mm.

Obv. Lion to left; crescent moon above.
Rev. Kannnada numeral 1.

COINS OF THE KALACHURIS

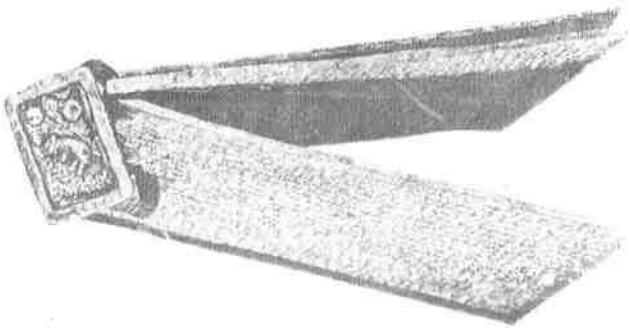
5.53 Gold, 3.8 gm, 20 mm.

Obv. Nine punch marks consisting of Garuda in the center, four lions, two *Srī*s and legend in two incuses – *ka* - , *che* (?).
Rev. Blank.
5.54 Gold, 3.4 gm, 17 mm.

Obv. Anthropoid kite (Garuda) moving to right.
Rev. Three line with interlinear rules; the first two lines being the Kannada legend *Ba sava nava* / (*ra or ru*) *ba ta* (*ru*). The third line is not clear.

5.55 Gold, 3.4 gm, 16 mm.

Obv. Garuda moving to right.
Rev. Corrupt Kannada legend in three lines.



COINS OF THE KADAMBAS OF HANGAL AND GOA

HANGAL KADAMBAS

The Hangal Kadambas who rose to power towards the end of the tenth century were the contemporaries of the Kadambas of Goa. Their coins have largely remained obscure.

Some of the coins bearing Hanuman have been attributed to the Hangal Kadambas. Hanuman was the lanchana of the Hangal Kadambas. Further evidence in support of the attribution suggested by Elliot for the coins is the appearance of the legend Nakara on the coins. The Nakara possibly referred to Nakaresvara of Bankapura.

Description of Coins

6.1 Gold, 4.2 gm. 22 mm.

Obv. Within a circle of dots and a linear circle, Hanuman seated with face turned to right, flanked by two *chowries* and a conch; above moon to left and sun to right; below legend in Kannada *Na ka ra.*

Rev. Scroll design.

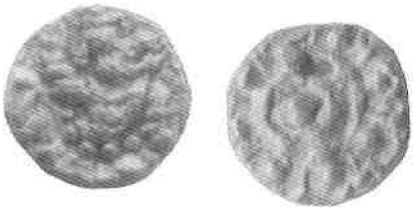
6.2 Gold, 4.1 gm, 22 mm.

Obv. Same as above; but the legend appears to be of older characters as also the Hanuman (?) is crudely executed.
Rev. Scroll design.
6.3 Gold, 4.2 gm, 22 mm.

Obv. Within a border of floral design, a lion looking back; below legend in Kannada *Sa la ga.*
Rev. Floral design.
6.4 Gold, 4.1 gm, 22 mm.

Obv. Lion right with fore paw raised.
Rev. Three-line Kannada legend *Sri Ma* / (*le*) *ga la Ke* / (*sa*) *ri.*

Malegala Kesari (lion of the mountain forests) is one of the many titles sported by the Hangal Kadamba chief Mahamandalesvara Kirtivarma Deva. He ruled over Banavasi 12000 division under Chalukya Bhuvanaikamalla Somesvara II.
6.5 Gold, 0.4 gm, 7 mm.



Obv. Seated Hanuman facing right.

Rev. A conch.
6.6 Gold, 0.4 gm, 7 mm.

Obv. Lion looking back.
Rev. Scroll design.

GOA KADAMBAS

The second millennium dawned in Goa dominion as a period where Silahara power was waning. The imperial Rashtrakutas had become weak. Shasthadeva probably helped Kalyani Chalukyas in their bid to capture Goa dominion and is probably the first ruler in the Goa Kadamba family. Shasthadeva was succeeded by his son Guhalladeva (980-1005) . Shasthadeva II (1005-1050) ensured the territorial expansion at the expense of the Silaharas. His successor Jayakesin I (1050-1080) was the feudatory of the Kalyani Chalukyas. He helped Somesvara in his war over the Cholas. Guhalladeve (1080-1100) and Vijayaditya (1100-1104) succeeded Jayakesin I. The rule of Jayakesin II (1104-1148) saw the expansion of the Goa Kadamba dynasty. Sivachitta and Vishnuchitta (1148-1188) ruled after Jayakesin II. During the rule of Jaykesi III, the Kadambas had to yield to the power of the Yadavas of Devagiri. Shasthadeva III and Kamadeva (1260-1311) managed to rule a limited territory but soon lost to Malik Kafur. The Bahmanis later annexed Goa.

Jayakesin I

6.7 Gold, 4.4 gm, 19 mm.

Obv. Gajasimha standing left.

Rev. Trident above Nagari legend *Sri Malege / Bhairava.*
6.8 Gold, 4.4 gm, 19 mm.
Obv. Lion standing left.
Rev. Nagari legend *Sri Malege / Bhairava.*

Jayakesin I & II
6.9 Gold, 4.4 gm, 19 mm.

Obv. Lion left; cyclical date in front.
Rev. Nagari legend *Sri Saptakotisa labdhavara vira Jayakesi deva Malavaramari.*
Known dates: angira (Jayakesin I); pramoda, vijaya durmati (Jayakesin I or II).

Sivachitta
6.10 Gold, 4.4 gm, 19 mm.

Obv. Lion left; cyclical date in front.
Rev. Nagari legend *Sri Sapta kotisa labdhavara Sivachitta vira Hemadidevara Malavaramari.*
Known dates: jaya, isvara, vrsa.
6.11 Gold, 4.4 gm, 19 mm.

Obv. Lion left; cyclical date in front.
Rev. Nagari legend *Sri Sivachitta vira paramadideva Malaharamari.*

6.12 Gold, 4.4 gm, 21 mm.

Obv. Lion left; cyclical date in front.
Rev. Legend Nagari: *Sivachitta*; Grantha: *Sivachitta*; Nagari: *Sri Sivachitta*; Kannada: *Sri Sivachitta*; Nagari: *Sivachitta.*

Sivachitta with Jayakesin III

6.13 Gold, 4.4 gm, 19 mm.

Obv. Lion left; cyclical date in front.
Rev. Nagari legend *Sri Sapta kotisa labdhavara Sivachitta vira Jayakesi deva Malavaramari.*

Soyideva

6.14 Gold, 4.4 gm, 19 mm.

Obv. Lion left; cyclical date in front.

Rev. Nagari legend *Sri Sapta kotisa (va)racharana labdhavara vira Soyideva.*
Known dates: bahudhanya, visvavasu, plava.
6.15 Gold, 4.4 gm, 19 mm.
Obv. Lion left; cyclical date in front.
Rev. Nagari legend *Sri Sapta kotisa varacharana labdhavari prasada Soyideva Malavaramari.*
6.16 Gold, 4.4 gm, 19 mm.
Obv. Lion left; Nagari legend *Sri Soyi.*
Rev. Nagari legend *Sri Malavaramari.*

Soyideva with Shashthadeva
6.17 Gold, 4.4 gm, 19 mm.
Obv. Lion left.
Rev. Nagari legend *Charanadeva Shashtha Soyideva.*

Anonymous
6.18 Gold, 3.7 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. Lion left; standard in front.
Rev. Nagari legend *Sri Malaha / ramari.*
6.19 Gold, 3.7 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. Lion left; standard in front.
Rev. Nagari legend *Sri Malaha / ramari*

6.20 Gold, 3.9 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. Lion to right with fore paw raised; behind an *ankusa*; above sun, moon and some indistinct objects.
Rev. Three-line Kannada legend *Sri Ma / la ha ra / ma ri.*

6.21 Gold, 3.9 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. Lion to right with fore paw raised; in front a lampstand; above sun, moon and some indistinct objects.
Rev. Three-line Kannada legend *Sri Ma / la ha ra / ma ri.*

6.22 Gold, 0.4 gm, 8 mm.

Obv. Lion left; in front lampstand.
Rev. Trident.

6.23 Gold, 0.4 gm, 8 mm.

Obv. Lion left.
Rev. Nagari *Sri.*

6.24 Silver, 0.04gm, 5 mm.

Obv. Gajasimha to left.
Rev. Blank.

6.25 Silver, 0.08gm, 5 mm

Obv. Gajasimha to left.
Rev. Blank.

COINS OF THE YADAVAS OF DEVAGIRI

History

The Sevunas of Devagiri also known as Yadavas of Devagiri played an important role in the Deccan history after the fall of Chalukyas of Kalyani. They started as the feudatories of Rashtrakutas and later changed their allegiance to the Chalukyas of Kalyani. The decline of the Chalukyas of Kalyani enabled Yadavas to grow stronger in the northern part of Karnataka. During the same time, the Hoysalas became powerful in the southern region. The period thus saw constant wars between Hoysalas and Yadavas.

While several kings of the dynasty are known, Bhillama V (1185 – 1193) is the first prominent king known. He overcame the Kalachuris but had to face defeat at the hands of Hoysala Ballala II. Singhana who succeeded Bhillama, extended the power into Karnataka taking advantage of the death of Hoysala Ballala II. Singhana's grandson Kandhara (Krishna) claimed victories over the Kadambas of Konkan and the Hoysala Somesvara. Mahadeva, the brother of Kandhara succeeded him and was followed by Ramachandra (Ramadeva) the son of Kandhara. Ramadeva's reign witnessed continuous invasions by the Muhammadan Kings. Ala-ud-din Khilji attacked Devagiri and Ramadeva had to sue for peace. Malikkafur overran the country in 1306. By 1309, Ramadeva was reduced to the humble position of only a Delhi vassal.

Chronology

Seunadeva	AD 1123 - 1142
Bhillamadeva V	AD 1185 – 1193
Jaitugi, Jaitrapala	AD1193 - 1210
Singhana	AD1210 – 1247
Kandhara	AD 1247 – 1260
Mahadeva	AD 1260 – 1271
Ammana	AD 1271
Ramachandra, Ramadeva	AD 1271 – 1309
Sankaradeva	AD 1309 - 1312

Coinage

The Sevunas minted coins in gold and silver. Their coins have been discovered in a wide area covering Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Chattisgarh, Madhyapradesh and Karnataka. Their gold coins generally belong to the padmantanka type and contain a central punch of a lotus surrounded by symbols such as *Sris*, volute, conch and legend of the king in single line. The gold coin was called *gadyana* and weighed 3.8 gm.

The first set of gold coins encountered are those of Bhillama V which were counter struck probably on the Kalyani Chalukyan coins as traces of lions are still seen on these coins. Similar coins of Singhana are also known. We start seeing the regular issues of the Sevunas (as opposed to counter strikes) from the period of Singhana. The Pulunja inscription of Sighana mentions *Gajamalla Gadyana*. A heavier coin with the legend *Sri Singhana Singhaha*, with lion and elephant is attributed to Singhana and probably is the *Gajamalla Gadyana* mentioned in the inscriptions. Similarly, a heavier coin with an eagle device is attributed to Singhana, as Garuda was the *lanchana* of the Sevunas and Singhana was the most powerful ruler of the dynasty. A die-struck coin as opposed to punch variety bearing the legend *Sri Simghanakamchaladevi* is also attributed to Singhana. This may have been issued by Singhana in the name of his queen.

The silver coins of Yadava kings were first brought to light by Ajay Mitra Shastri. These include coins of Bhillama, Singhana, Mahadeva, Ramachandra and more recently Seunadeva.

Description of Coins

Seunadeva

7.1 Silver, 1.1 gm, 10 mm.
Obv. Lion standing left.
Rev. Nagari legend *Sevuna deva.*
7.2 Silver, 0.9 gm, 10 mm.

Obv. Nagari legend *Sri Se u / na de va.*
Rev. Lion to right.

Bhillama V

7.3 Gold, 3.8 gm, 18 mm.

Obv. Punch marks consisting of an eight-petalled lotus in the centre, two conventionalized *Sris*, a conch, and the Nagari legend *Sri Bhi lla / ma de va*. The four punches on the margin are over struck either fully or partially on four punches containing the dotted lion symbol (on a chalukyan coin).
Rev. Blank.

7.4 Silver, 0.8 gm, 9 mm.

Obv. Lion standing right.
Rev. Nagari legend *Sri Bhilla* / (*ma) deva.*

Singhana

7.5 Gold, 3.8 gm, 18 mm.

Obv. Punch marks consisting of two *Sri*, a conch and two-line Nagari legend *Sri Si ngha / na de va*. These are over struck on 5 lions (probably a chalukyan coin).
Rev. Blank.

7.6 Gold, 3.8 gm, 18 mm.

Obv. Punch marks consisting of an eight-petalled lotus in the centre, two conventionalized *Sris*, a conch and the Nagari legend *Singhana*.
Rev. Blank.
7.7 Gold, 3.8 gm, 11 mm.

Obv. Sword between a conch and discus.
Rev. Three-line Nagari legend *Sri sim gha / na kam cha / la de vi.*
Probably issued by Singhana in queen's name Kanchaladevi.
7.8 Gold, 8.95 gm, 17 mm.

Obv. Eagle with out-stretched wings.
Rev. A couple standing, clasping and looking at each other.
The weight is 2 ½ gadyana standard indicating this to be a special issue. The attribution to Singhana is based on (1) Garuda is the lanchana of Sevunas (2) Singhana was the most powerful ruler.
7.9 Gold, 4.45 gm, 27 mm.

Obv. In the centre a temple with four tiers; the first three tiers having the Kannada legend *Sri / Si ngha na / Si ngha ha* and a lion at the bottom tier. Around the temple are eight punches carrying alternately an elephant and the Kannada legend *lo da / ka tha* (Lokadatha).
Rev. Blank.

The Pulunja inscription of Sevuna king Singhana mentions *Gajamalla gadyana*. This probably referred to the title of the king. It is significant that the above coin carries four elephants in four punches as well as lion, and the legend Singhana. Thus this may be the *Gajamalla gadyana* mentioned in the inscription of Singhana.

7.10 Silver, 0.9 gm, 9 mm.

Obv. Lion standing left.
Rev. Nagari legend *Sri Singha - va.*

Krishna

7.11 Gold, 3.8 gm, 18 mm.

Obv. Punch marks consisting of an eight-petalled lotus in the centre, conventionalized *Sri*, a volute, a conch and the Nagari

legend *Kanaha.*
Rev. Blank.
Other types with legend Kanhara, Kanhapa, Kandara exist.
7.12 Silver, 0.9 gm, 8 mm.

Obv. Lion standing left.
Rev. Nagari legend *Sri Ka nha / ra deva.*

Mahadeva
7.13 Gold, 3.8 gm, 18 mm.

Obv. Punch marks consisting of an eight-petalled lotus in the centre, two conventionalized *Sris*, a conch and the Nagari legend *Mahadeva.*
Rev. Blank.
7.14 Gold, 3.8 gm, 18 mm.

Obv. Punch marks consisting of an eight-petalled lotus in the centre, conventionalized *Sri*, a volute, a conch, a boar and the Nagari legend *Mahadeva.*
Rev. Blank.

7.15 Gold, 3.8 gm, 18 mm.

Obv. Punch marks consisting of an eight-petalled lotus in the centre, two conventionalized *Sris*, a conch, an elephant and the Nagari legend *Mahadeva*.
Rev. Blank.

7.16 Silver, 2.0 gm, 10 mm.

Obv. Lion standing left.
Rev. Nagari legend *Sri Maha / deva*.

7.17 Silver, 0.9 gm, 8 mm.

Obv. Nagari legend *Ma ha de / va;* a boar to left.
Rev. Lion standing left.

Ammana

7.18 Gold, 3.8 gm, 18 mm.

Obv. Six punches; in the center eight petalled lotus; Kannada *Sri*, a volute, a conch, lion and Nagari legend *Sri A ma na* with a sword below the legend.
Rev. Blank.

Ramachandra
7.19 Gold, 3.8 gm, 18 mm.

Obv. Punch marks consisting of an eight-petalled lotus in the centre, two conventionalized *Sris*, a conch and the Nagari legend *Sri Rama.*
Rev. Blank.
7.20 Silver, 0.3 gm, 6 mm.

Obv. Lion standing left.
Rev. Nagari legend *Rama.*
7.21 Silver, 0.9 gm, 9 mm.

Obv. Lion standing left.
Rev. Nagari legend *Sri Rama / chamda.*

7.22 Silver, 0.17 gm, 6 mm.

Obv. Lion standing left.
Rev. Nagari legend *Sri Ra ma / de va.*

7.23 Silver, 0.17 gm, 5 mm.

Obv. Lion standing left.
Rev. Nagari legend *Sri Ra ma / de vah.* Below a sheathed sword horizontally placed.

8

COINS OF THE HOYSALAS

History

During the tenth century, the greater part of the Deccan north of Tungabhadra was ruled by the Rashtrakuta dynasty, then about to give place to one of its chief feudatories and rivals, the Chalukya family, which soon after AD 974 made Kalyana as its capital. Over the southern parts, the Chola power had begun to dominate. The Nolambas continued to rule in a subordinate capacity from Nolambavadi during the tenth century. The well known branches of the Kadamba family ruled under the Rashtrakutas and afterwards under the Chalukyas at Hangal and Banavasi.

Near the source of the Vedavati river, in the main trade route from Mangalur to Belur, in the hills lived a group of hill-dwellers of Dravidian origin who had achieved a degree of domestication if not civilization and later changed the destiny of Karnataka. Their leader styled himself as *Maleparoluganda* and *Gandabherunda*. Thus begins the history of the Hoysalas.

The traditional account of the origin of the Hoysalas is very familiar from their inscriptions. They claimed Sosevur or Sasakapura as their birth place. This place has been identified with Angadi in the south of Mudigere taluk of the Kadur (now Chikmagalur) district. A story states that when Sala was passing through the forest, an ascetic terrified at the appearance of a tiger called out Poysala (strike, Sala) on which he at once slew the tiger and it becomes his crest, and Hoysala his name. This story appears on all accounts of the origins of the dynasty and their crest on temples exhibit Sala stabbing the tiger. Derrett who has written an exhaustive treatise on the history of Hoysalas passes the story as a charming myth invented in Vishnuvardhana's days.

Nrpakama is the first name we hear with Hoysala dynasty although he may not have been the first to bear the family name nor even the king who led his people out into the plains. His son Vinayaditya succeeded him in or before the year 1047. Compared to Nrpakama, Vinayaditya is far better remembered and he is even considered as the founder of the dynasty. Vinayaditya came to power at a time when the political situation in south India was extremely critical and difficult. Somesvara I was ruling in the

Chalukya territory in the height of his glory yet his position was not secure before the aggressive Cholas. The Chalukyas continued to appoint governors of Gangavadi, although the Cholas claimed the ownership of it. It is quite possible that Vinayaditya, as one of *mahamandalesvara* of Somesvara ruled half of the Gangavadi while the other half was under the control of the Cholas.

Prior to the accession of Vikramaditya VI in 1076, the Hoysala expansion had been viewed without alarm. Before 1055, Vinayaditya had married off a daughter or sister to the emperor himself. The title Tribhuvanamalla was in frequent use by the Hoysala king. Vinayaditya had been the strongest supporter of Chalukya Somesvara II and on being approached by him for aid had not failed to send a large contingent of troops under the command of his son Ereyanga.

Ereyanga does not appear to have ascended the throne. He probably predeceased his father. He had however taken active part in the administration as his father was quite old; at least 80 years towards the end of his rule. Ereyanga held the rank of yuvaraja for 33 years! He was associated with Vikramaditya VI in his extensive conquests. Long before Vikramaditya came to the throne, Ereyanga helped him in his intrigues to displace his brother Somesvara Buvanaikamalla who was ruling at that time. Another significant fact is that Chalukya-Vikrama era, that of Vikramaditya's coronation, commenced in the Hoysala country in or before 1083 and thus the supremacy of Chalukyas was admitted. One of the important victories of Ereyanga was at Dhara in Malva, the kingdom of the Paramaras.

Ereyanga had three sons – Ballala I, Bittideva (Vishnuvardhana) and Udayaditya. Of these Ballala I succeeded his grand father to the throne in 1102. He ruled till 1108. Vikramaditya was unable to exert the same influence on his subordinates in his later years and this was exploited by the two brothers – Ballala I and Bittideva.

Bittideva alias Vishnuvardhana (1108-1142) was one of the greatest ruler of the Hoysala line. The contemporary inscription maintains that Vishnuvardhana was a feudatory of the western Chalukyas. His titles *mahamandalesvara*, *Chalukya-manimanadalika-chudamani* shows the position of a feudatory occupied under Vikramaditya VI.

In 1116, Vishnuvardhana attacked the Chola province of Gangavadi, defeated Adigaiman, the Chola governor of Talakad and annexed the province. The title *Talakadgonda* is first seen in his inscription dated 1116 and in the same year he is described as

ruling in Talakadu and Kolala (Kolar), over the whole of Gangavadi as far as Kongu. The province was conquered for the Hoysala king by his famous general Gangaraja. In 1120, Vishnuvardhana attacked the Ganga king Naniya on the battle field at Halasur. In 1125, the Ganga chief Pemmadi suffered another defeat at the hands of Hoysalas. Vishnuvardhana defeated the Kadamba ruler of Goa, an important feudatory of the Chalukya. Vikramaditya VI expelled Vishnuvardhana from the territory he occupied. Vishnuvardhana had to seek the shelter of the mountain in his home country and after many engagements of Hoysala territory, he had to make his submission and return to his allegiance in 1123.

During the reign of Chalukya Somesvara III, Vishnuvardhana not only broke his allegiance to the Chalukya power but extended his dominion to Nolambavadi, Banavasi and Hangal at the expense of his suzerain.

Ramanuja, the celebrated Vaishnava philosopher and teacher fell out with the Chola king Kulottunga III who was a staunch Saivite and sought asylum in the Hoysala country. The Hoysala king Bittideva came under the influence of Ramanuja, who converted him to Vaishnavism. The Hoysala king in his early days was a Jain.

Narasimha I who succeeded his father was a boy of eight at the time of his accession. The Kalachuri revolution ran its course and Bijjala set up rule in Kalyani itself. He waged war against Narasimha I and took Banavasi from him. Bijjala was still ruling in 1168 though there was also a Chalukya Jagadekamalla III with full imperial titles. Bijjala was succeeded by three of his sons in succession.

Ballala II who succeeded Narasimha I was outstanding among the Hoysala kings. He called himself Vira Ballala, in order to distinguish himself from the former prince of that name. The titles of his predecessors were carried forward and added to. In 1177, he launched a powerful attack upon Uchhangi and took the Pandya king Kamadeva alias Vijaya Pandya as a prisoner. He reinstated the Pandya back to the throne. In 1177, Ballala invaded Banavasi and inflicted heavy losses on Tailapa. After a brief stay in the capital, he continued his conquest in 1178 and took Hangal. He suffered a set back in 1179, when the Kalachuri king Sankama drove the Hoysalas to their capital. In 1183, Somesvara IV surnamed Tribhuvanamalla and Jagadekamalla recovered the capital Kalyana which his father had lost to the Kalachuri king Bijjala. With the disappearance of Kalachuri king Singana, the

Kalachuri dynasty came to an end. However the Chalukyas had started facing difficulty with their feudatories Yadavas of Devagiri and the Kakatiyas of Warangal. In 1189, the Yadava king Bhillama had acquired large portions of the northern half of Kuntala and was on his way southwards. Chalukya Somesvara fled towards south-west of is dominion. Meanwhile Ballala II stuck a blow in his own account, and after breaking up what remained of Chalukya power in a series of battles (1190), stood ready to face Bhillama who was advancing from North. After a series of skirmishes came the final battle near Gadag (1191) in which Bhillama lost his life and Ballala advanced the northern frontier of the Hoysala kingdom to the Malaprabha and Krishna rivers. He seems to have assumed sovereign titles in 1191-92 and founded an era beginning from that date. Thus the Hoysalas emerged as an independent and important power in the 12th century. Ballala II seems to have become friendly with Cholas as can be seen from the fact that he married a Chola princess.

Narasimha II who succeeded Vira Ballala, was engaged in a losing struggle with the Yadavas and lost the Krishna-Tungabhadra doab region. But his interference in the political and diplomatic affairs of the Cholas was beneficial. It brought about the matrimonial relation with the Cholas and the policy of opposition to the Pandyas. Narasimha II was able to occupy Kanchi and Srirangam, to march victoriously to Ramesvaram and to erect a pillar of victory there. Narasimha II was responsible for saving Rajaraja III, the Chola monarch from his imprisonment at Sendamangalam by Kopperunjinga. Narasimha II therefore assumed the title 'Restorer of the Chola royal power'.

Narashimha II was succeeded by his son Somesvara. Somesvara stayed mostly in his southern capital at Kannanur presently part of Samayawaram in Tiruchirapalli district and devoted more attention to the politics of Chola. The accession of Jatavarman Sundara Pandya in 1251 brought about a closer alliance between the Chola monarch Rajendra III and Somesvara. Jatavarman Sundara Pandya fought several wars leading to a great expansion of the Pandya kingdom. The Chola Rajendra was laid under tribute and the Hoysalas were attacked in the region of the Kaveri and the fortress of Kannanur. Somesvara, who withdrew into the Mysore plateau for a time, renewed war only to be killed in a battle fought in 1262 in the neighborhood of Srirangam.

Pressed by enemies from north and south, Somesvara had effected a virtual division of his kingdom assigning the northern

half to the elder son Narasimha III and the southern Tamil area to the younger Ramanatha. After his father's death, Ramanatha recovered Kannanur and held his own against Sundara Pandya, who died in 1268. Ramanatha who allied himself with Chola Rajendra III was defeated by Maravarman Kulasekhara Pandya. That is the last we hear of Rajendra and the Cholas. The Chola country and the possession of Ramanatha in the Tamil country merged in the Pandyan empire.

When he lost his Tamil possession, Ramanatha began a quarrel with his brother Narasimha III who was being attacked at the same time by the Yadavas and the Kakatiyas from the north. Ramanatha seized Kolar and Tumkur districts and ruled them with Kundani as his capital. Narasimha III died in 1292 and was succeeded by his son Ballala III without any obstruction from Ramanatha, who died three years later. Visvanatha, the son of Ramanatha, maintained an ineffective opposition for a few years. Ballala began to rule a united kingdom before 1300.

Ballala III started his expedition in 1303 against the Yadavas. In the battle at Sirsi he defeated them and took Banavasi and Santalige. He then turned towards the south. He proceeded against the Pandyas and defeated and recovered Tondaimandalam and Kanchi. Ballala faced stiff opposition from Mallik-kafur, the commander-in-chief of the Delhi sultan Alla-ud-din Khilji. Ballala had to sue peace by offering to pay a large tribute. The period of Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq saw the establishment of a kingdom at Madurai which declared independence with Jalal-ud-din Ahsan Shah being its founder. Ballala III started his reconquest of the Tamil country. By 1341, he had reached Ramesvaram. But in a battle fought at Koppam, he was taken as prisoner and butchered in cold blood by Nazi-ud-din, the nephew of the Madurai sultan Ghias-ud-din. This marked the end of the Hoysala dynasty.

Chronology

Nrpakama	AD 1006 – 1047
Vinayaditya	AD 1047 – 1098
Ereyanga	AD 1098 – 1102
Ballala I	AD 1102 – 1108
Vishnuvardhana	AD 1108 – 1142
Narasimha I	AD 1142 – 1173
Ballala II	AD 1173 – 1220
Narasimha II	AD 1220 – 1235
Somesvara	AD 1235 – 1260

Narasimha III	AD 1254 – 1292 (ruling north)
Ramanatha	AD 1254 – 1295 (ruling south)
Visvanatha	AD 1294 – 1297 (ruling south)
Ballala III	AD 1292 - 1343

Coinage

The Hoysalas who started as a subordinate of Chalukyas, do not have their coins much in common with the coins of the Chalukyas. Most of the Varahas of the Chalukyas are of the punch-marked variety weighing 57 – 58 grains (3.7 gm – 3.8 gm). The Hoysala coins, on the other hand, are double die-struck and weigh 62 to 63 grains (4.1 gm). The only common feature between the two classes is the presence of lion and it is possible that the Hoysala lion crest is in some way connected with the Chalukyan type. The weight standard followed by the Hoysalas are closer to the weight standard of the Chola. A little before the Hoysala dynasty rose to the power, the Chalukyas and the Cholas had struggled for the control of the modern Mysore area and the Chola power which had declined the greatness attained by it in the 11th century yet lingered in the south eastern Kannada districts. Among the achievement of the early Hoysalas was the destruction of the Chola power in the Kannada country. The standard had so strongly been established during the country of Chola rule in Mysore that a conquering enemy had to adopt it.

The large number of inscriptions issued by the Hoysalas throw light on their coinage. Gadyana, Varaha, Nishika, Hon or Pon, Pana or Hana, Haga, Visa, Bele, Kani, Adda and Tara are the names of the coins that occur in the Hoysala inscriptions.

Gadyana = 10 panas = 62 grains
Pana = 4 hagas
Pana = 2 adda
Haga = 4 visa
Visa = 2 bele
Bele = 2 kani
Kagini = 2 arekani

Tara appears to be a silver coin but other details are not known. Kani and arekani probably referred to copper coins.

The coinage of the Hoysalas provide a confusing picture to the numismatists. While most of the gadyanas carry the titles of the emperors, the hana and silver coins have either no legend or a single letter thus making the precise attribution of their issuer difficult.

Though on the basis of the coin legends it is possible to attribute the gadyanas to the Hoysalas, it is difficult to determine the precise issuer. On the reverse of these coins are seen three-line Kannada legend with interlinear rules. Four variations are known to appear on the reverse – three of them being mere titles. Gadyana with legend Sri Malaparoluganda, Sri Talakadugonda and Sri Nonambavadigonda. The fourth variation is the coin with the legend Sri Pratapa Narasimha. Of these, the title Sri Malaparoluganda was adopted by Vinayaditya and all his successors. The title Sri Talakadugonda and Sri Nonambavadigonada although first appear on the inscriptions of Vishnuvardhana also appear on the inscriptions of his successors. Only the attribution of the coin with the legend Sri Pratapa Narasimha to Narasimha I appears to be certain.

The attributions of the hanas to the Hoysalas have largely been based on the interpretation of the obverse device. The most common hana is the Viraraya hana which has on its obverse a figure formed by several curved lines with a large number of dots on one side, while on the reverse is a long figure with four rows of dots on one side which has been described sometimes as a crocodile. While commenting on this, M.H. Krishna points out that the obverse figure is definitely a maned lion moving to right exactly as on the Hoysala gadyanas. It is represented in a highly conventionalized form by some dots and lines which to the casual observer looks meaningless. The lion's eyes prominent part of his snout, his shoulders and paws are represented by dots while a curved line stands for his raised neck, back and arched tail. The crescent-like curve above the lion's back becomes narrowed into the shape of Virarekha or the parabola-like mark worn by the Vaishnavites on their forehead. The reverse figure is a conventionalized boar whose elongated snout and curled up tail have led to its being taken as a crocodile. It cannot be a crocodile as on most of the specimens the animal has ears.

In support of this attribution M.H. Krishna puts forth the following arguments:

- The weight of the Virarayi hana is usually 6.2 grains which is tenth part of the gadyana.
- As these coins are found in large numbers between Kaveri and Krishna rivers and occur especially in the Mysore and the Tamil country, they could only belong to a large and powerful empire.
- Virarayi fanams and other fanams with similar obverse device are found in large number Halebid and other well

known Hoysala centers.

- The name Viraraya occurs among the Hoysalas more than in other dynasties.

However, in the light of the fact that several variations and also in large quantities are available, it is likely that the while the Hoysalas started the issue of the Viraraya fanams, subsequent dynasties also issued the coin due to its popularity.

The attribution of the silver coins to Hoysalas was first made by Ganesh *etal* [1998]. The silver coins resemble the popular tara issues of the Vijayanagar. However the silver coins of the Hoysalas have the maned lion on the obverse with Virarekha on its back. On the reverse we generally find either

- Kannada numerals (possibly indicating the denomination)
- Animals and other symbols
- Single letter in Kannada or Grantha or Nagari
- Combination of the above

The attribution is based on the fact that

- The obverse is similar to that of the Hoysala hana
- The find spots of the coins are widely distributed including the Tamil country suggesting that a powerful kingdom has issued them. The coins show a marked contrast to the Vijayanagar issues which are known and recorded. Hence these are the issues of the Hoysalas.
- The occurrence of single letter either in Kannada or Grantha or Nagari suggest that the issues were meant for both Kannada and Tamil country. The letter observed can clearly be linked to a Hoysala emperor – Bi for Bittideva, Ba for Ballala and So for Somesvara.
- The device used on the coins such as anthropoid Gandabherunda are found on the inscriptions of the Hoysalas.

All these point to the fact that these coins are definitely the issues of the Hoysalas.

We can draw the following conclusions based on the analysis of the silver coins.

- There existed the following weight standards
  - 0.05 gm to 0.07 gm
  - 0.12 gm to 0.15 gm
  - 0.24 gm to 0.26 gm
- The coins of the lowest weight do not generally exhibit any denomination mark. Coins weighing about 0.12 gm generally have Kannada numeral 1 followed by a vertical stroke while coins weighing about 0.24 gm have the

Kannada numeral 2 followed by two vertical strokes.

- Since the numeral seen on the coins are not submultiples of 4, the entire numeral may not have represented the denomination.
- The Nagari letter *Ha* observed on the reverse possibly stood for *haga*. The Kannada numeral following it indicates the value. Thus Kannada numeral 2 followed by two vertical stokes (1/2) may be taken as 2 *visas* or ½ *haga*. Similarly Kannada numeral 1 followed by one vertical stroke (1/4) represented 1 *visa* or ¼ *haga* and the coins with no numeral may be taken as representing 1/8 *haga* or ½ *visa*.

Description of Coins

8.1 Gold, 4.1 gm, 17 mm.

Obv. Maned lion to right, face being represented by large and small disjointed pellets; in the field above the lion's head is an object representing an arrow or lampstand. Above, within a rectangular enclosure possibly representing an ambari, there are three dots representing a hill. In the field below the lion are two pellets which may be taken as pedestal.
Rev. Three-line Kannada legend with interlinear rules *Sri Ma / la pa ro / lu ga nda.*

8.2 Gold, 4.0 gm, 16 mm.

Obv. Maned lion to right; above an umbrella.
Rev. Three-line Kannada legend with interlinear rules *Sri Ma / la pa ro / lu ga nda.*

8.3 Gold, 4.0 gm, 16 mm.

Obv. Maned lion to right; above an indistinct symbol flanked by sun and moon.
Rev. Three-line Kannada legend with interlinear rules *Sri Ma / la pa ro / lu ga nda.*

8.4 Gold, 4.1 gm, 17 mm.

Obv. Maned lion to right, face being represented by large and small disjointed pellets; on its back, is a bird (swan/peacock) flanked by sun and moon.
Rev. Three-line Kannada legend with interlinear rules *Sri Ma / la pa ro / lu ga nda.*

8.5 Gold, 4.1 gm, 17 mm.

Obv. Maned lion to right, face being represented by large and small disjointed pellets; on its back, is an umbrella like object flanked by sun and moon.
Rev. Three-line Kannada legend with interlinear rules *Sri Ma / la pa ro / lu ga nda.*

8.6 Gold, 4.1 gm, 17 mm.

Obv. Maned lion to right, face being represented by large and small disjointed pellets; on its back, is Goddess Chamundi. Conch and sun to right; discuss and moon to left. In the field below are two pellets which may taken as pedestal.
Rev. Three-line Kannada legend with interlinear rules *Sri Ma / la pa ro / lu ga nda.*
This may be the transition coin between Sri Malaparoluganda and Sri Nonambavadi types.
8.7 Gold, 4.1 gm, 17 mm.
Obv. Maned lion to right; in the field above is an anthropoid Gandabherunda flanked by sun and moon.
Rev. Three-line Kannada legend with interlinear rules *Sri Ma / la pa ro / lu ga nda.*
8.8 Gold, 4.1 gm, 17 mm.
Obv. Maned lion to right; in the field above is Hanuman flanked by sun and moon.
Rev. Three-line Kannada legend with interlinear rules *Sri Ma / la pa ro / lu ga nda.*
8.9 Gold, 4.1 gm, 17 mm.
Obv. Maned lion to right; in the field above is an elephant.
Rev. Three-line Kannada legend with interlinear rules *Sri Ma / la pa ro / lu ga nda.*
8.10 Gold, 4.1 gm, 17 mm.
Obv. Maned lion to right; in the field above is another lion.
Rev. Three-line Kannada legend with interlinear rules *Sri Ma / la pa ro / lu ga nda.*
8.11 Gold, 4.1 gm, 17 mm.
Obv. Maned lion to right, as in coin 1; in the field above is a conch flanked by sun and moon.
Rev. Three-line Kannada legend with interlinear rules *Sri Ma / la pa ro / lu ga nda.*
8.12 Gold, 4.07 gm, 16 mm.

Obv. Maned lion to right; above it another lion with sun to right and moon to left.
Rev. Three-line Kannada legend with interlinear rules *Sri Ta / la ka du / go ndah.*
8.13 Gold, 4.08 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. Maned lion to right, parts of the body being represented by large and small disjointed pellets. On its back is Goddess Chamundi wearing crown and holding conch and discus in two hands. Her other hands are not clearly seen. Conch and sun to right; discus and moon to left.
Rev. Three-line Kannada legend with interlinear rules *Sri No / na m ba va di / go ndah.*
8.14 Gold, 4.1 gm, 14 mm.

Obv. Lion and Chamundi as in previous coin, but the Goddess rests one of the legs on lion's head (dancing?). In the field to right is sun and to left is moon. (The discus and conch seen in the left and right field of the previous coin are not present).
Rev. Three-line Kannada legend with interlinear rules *Sri No / na m ba va di / go ndah.*

8.15 Gold, 4.1 gm, 14 mm.

Obv. Maned lion to right, parts of the body being represented by large and small disjointed pellets. On its back is a figure - left hand holding a bow and the right an arrow. In the field to the right is sun and to left is moon.
Rev. Three-line Kannada legend with interlinear rules *Sri No / na m ba va di / go ndah.*

8.16 Gold, 4.07 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. Maned lion to right, parts of the body being represented by large and small disjointed pellets. On its back is a figure holding *parasu* on right hand. In the field to the right is sun and to the left is moon.
Rev. Three-line Kannada legend with interlinear rules *Sri No / na m ba va di / go ndah.*

8.17 Gold, 4.1 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. Chamundi on lion.
Rev. Three-line Kannada legend with interlinear rules *Sri Pra / ta pa Na ra / si ma.*

8.18 Gold, 0.4 gm, 7 mm.

Obv. Lion to right. The lion's eyes, prominent parts of its snout, shoulders and paws are represented by dots while a curved line stands for its raised neck, back and arched tail. Above the lion's back is seen a crescent-like curve which becomes narrowed into the shape of the *Virarekha* or the parabola-like mark worn by *Vaishnavites* on their fore-head.
Rev. Conventionalised boar with elongated snout and curled up tail to right.

8.19 Gold, 0.4 gm, 6 mm.

Obv. Lion to right with crescent-like curve on its back.
Rev. Dancing Durga.

8.20 Gold, 0.4 gm, 6 mm.
Obv. Lion to right with crescent-like curve on its back.
Rev. Narasimha seated in *padmasana* facing, with discus in right hand and conch in left.

8.21 Gold, 0.4 gm, 6 mm.

Obv. Lion to right with crescent-like curve on its back.
Rev. Figure standing holding strung bow in left hand with the shaft resting on his shoulder.

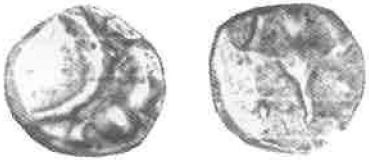
8.22 Gold, 0.4 gm, 6 mm.

Obv. Lion to right with crescent-like curve on its back.
Rev. Standing deity (Durga?).

8.23 Gold, 0.4 gm, 6 mm.

Obv. Lion to right with crescent-like curve on its back.
Rev. Figure to right.

8.24 Gold, 0.4 gm, 6 mm.

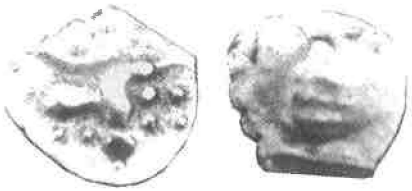


Obv. Lion to right with crescent-like curve on its back.
Rev. Conch.

8.25 Gold, 0.4 gm, 6 mm.

Obv. Lion to right with crescent-like curve on its back.
Rev. Not clear.

8.26 Gold, 0.4 gm, 5 mm.



Obv. Lion to right with crescent-like curve on its back.
Rev. Not clear.

8.27 Gold, 0.4 gm, 8 mm.

Obv. Lion to right with crescent-like curve on its back.
Rev. Not clear.

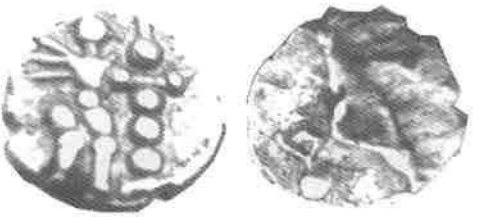
8.28 Gold, 0.4 gm, 7 mm.

Obv. Saradula (mythical lion) to left.
Rev. Durga.

8.29 Gold, 0.4 gm, 10 mm.

Obv. Lion to right with crescent-like curve on its back.
Rev. Conch.

8.30 Gold, 0.4 gm, 7 mm.



Obv. Garuda stretching left hand. In the field to the right are four dots vertically placed.
Rev. Conch?
8.31 Gold, 0.4 gm, 7 mm.

Obv. Garuda as in previous coin.
Rev. Deity (Durga?) with four hands; one right hand holding *parasu* and one left hand holds a conch while the other left hand holds the discus.
8.32 Gold, 0.1 gm, 4 mm.

Obv. Lion to right with crescent-like curve on its back. Only portion of lion's body is visible.
Rev. Durga.
8.33 Silver, 0.2 gm, 7 mm.

Obv. Lion to right. Above the lion's back is seen a crescent-like curve.
Rev. Conventionalised boar with elongated snout and curled up tail to right.
8.34 Silver, 0.04 gm, 6 mm.

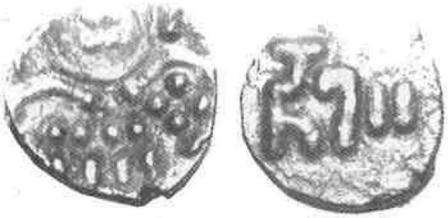
Obv. Lion to right. Above the lion's back is seen a crescent-like curve housing an *ankusa* and an inverted crescent which together on some specimens appear as Nagari letter *Ra* or Kannada letter *So.*
Rev. Lion (?) to left.
8.35 Silver, 0.13 gm, 5 mm.

Obv. Lion to right.
Rev. Kannada numeral 1 followed by a vertical stroke (1 ¼).
8.36 Silver, 0.14 gm, 5 mm.

Obv. Lion and other symbols.
Rev. Kannada numeral 1 ¼; above the numeral a horizontal line.
8.37 Silver, 0.23 gm. 8 mm.

Obv. Lion to right with crescent-like curve on its back.
Rev. Kannada numeral 2 ½ .
8.38 Silver, 0.16 gm, 6 mm.

Obv. Lion to right with crescent-like curve on its back housing a Sivalinga.
Rev. Nagari letter *Ha* followed by Kannada numeral 1 ¼.
8.39 Silver, 0.26 gm, 9 mm.



Obv. Lion as in previous coin.
Rev. Nagari letter *Ha* followed by Kannada numeral 2 ½.
8.40 Silver, 0.25 gm, 8 mm.

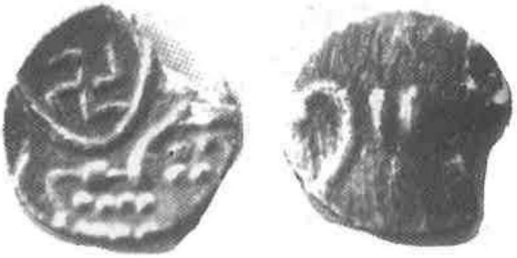
Obv. Lion to right with crescent-like curve on its back within which is seen an *ankusa* and an inverted crescent similar to Kannada numeral 1 which together on some specimens appear as Nagari letter *Ra* or Kannada *So.*
Rev. Kannada numeral 2 ½.
8.41 Silver, 0.24 gm, 8 mm.

Obv. Lion to right with other symbols as in previous coin.
Rev. Kannada numeral 2 ½; above the numeral is a dot.
8.42 Silver, 0.3 gm, 6 mm.

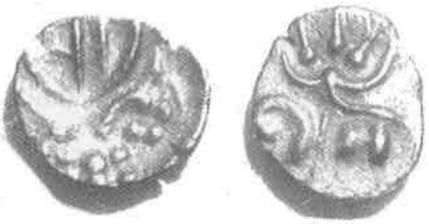
Obv. Lion to right with crescent-like curve within which is a swastika.
Rev. Kannada numeral 2 ½; above the numeral is a horizontal line.
8.43 Silver, 0.28 gm, 6 mm.

Obv. Lion to right with crescent-like curve within which is an anthropoid Gandabherunda.
Rev. Kannada numeral 2 ½; above the numeral is a dot.
8.44 Silver, 0.26 gm, 7 mm.

Obv. Lion to right with crescent-like curve within which is an anthropoid Gandabherunda.
Rev. Kannada numeral 2 ½; above crescent moon.
8.45 Silver, 0.3 gm, 9 mm.



Obv. Lion to right with crescent-like curve within which is a swastika.
Rev. Kannada numeral 2 ½.
8.46 Silver, 0.26 gm, 6 mm.



Obv. Lion to right with crescent-like curve on its back within which is seen an *ankusa* and an inverted crescent similar to Kannada numeral 1 which together on some specimens appear as Nagari letter *Ra* or Kannada *So*.
Rev. Kannada numeral 2 ½; above a lotus.
8.47 Silver, 0.27 gm, 7 mm.

Obv. Lion to right with crescent-like curve and other symbols as in previous coin.
Rev. Kannada numeral 2 ½; above anthropoid Gandabherunda.

8.48 Silver, 0.27 gm, 7 mm.

Obv. Lion to right with crescent-like curve and other symbols as in previous coin.
Rev. Kannada numeral 2 ½; above an umbrella.

8.49 Silver, 0.22 gm, 7 mm.

Obv. Lion to right with crescent-like curve and other symbols as in previous coin.
Rev. Kannada numeral 2 ½; above a lion (?) to left.

8.50 Silver, 0.26 gm, 8 mm.

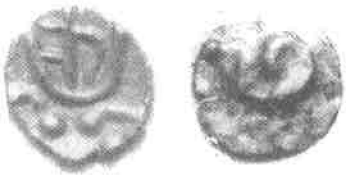
Obv. Lion to right with crescent-like curve and other symbols.
Rev. Kannada numeral 2 ½; above an elephant.

8.51 Silver, 0.28 gm, 7 mm.

Obv. Lion to right with crescent-like curve and other symbols.
Rev. The following symbols appear in three lines – crescent moon, Kannada letter *da*, inverted triangle.
8.52 Silver, 0.1 gm, 5 mm.

Obv. Lion to right. Only a small portion of the lion is visible due to the small size of the coin.
Rev. Kannada numeral 1 ¼; above crescent moon and sun.
8.53 Silver, 0.3 gm, 8 mm.

Obv. Lion to right with crescent-like curve within which is a *swastika*.
Rev. Kannada numeral 2 ½; above an *ankusa*.
8.54 Silver, 0.05 gm, 5 mm.



Obv. Lion to right with crescent-like curve and other symbols.
Rev. Kannada letter *Bi* (Bittideva?).
8.55 Silver, 0.26 gm, 7 mm.

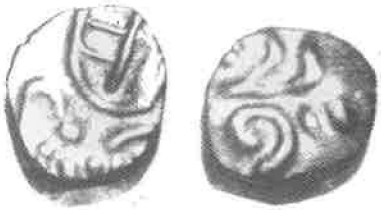
Obv. Lion to right with crescent-like curve and other symbols.
Rev. Kannada numeral 2 ½; above Kannada letter *Bi* (Bittideva?).
8.56 Silver, 0.06 gm, 5 mm.

Obv. Lion to right with crescent-like curve and other symbols.
Rev. Kannada letter *Ba* (Ballala?).
8.57 Silver, 0.13 gm, 5 mm.

Obv. Lion to right with crescent-like curve and other symbols.
Rev. Kannada numeral 1 ¼; above Kannada letter *Ba* (Ballala?).
8.58 Silver, 0.29 gm, 8 mm.

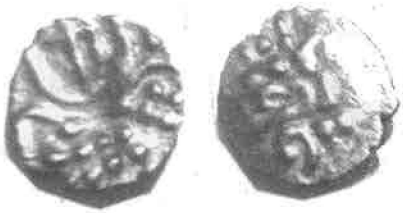
Obv. Lion to right with crescent-like curve and other symbols.
Rev. Kannada numeral 2 ½; above Kannada letter *Ba* (Ballala?).
8.59 Silver, 0.16 gm, 6 mm.

Obv. Lion to right with crescent-like curve and other symbols.
Rev. Kannada numeral 1 ¼; above Nagari letter *Ba* (Ballala?).
8.60 Silver, 0.29 gm, 6 mm.



Obv. Lion to right with crescent-like curve and other symbols.
Rev. Kannada numeral 2 ½; above Grantha letter *Ba* (Ballala?).
8.61 Silver, 0.23 gm, 8 mm.

Obv. Lion to right with crescent-like curve and other symbols.
Rev. Kannada numeral 2 ½; above Grantha letter *Ba* (Ballala?) above which is a crescent moon.
8.62 Silver, 0.27 gm, 8 mm.



Obv. Lion to right with crescent-like curve and other symbols.
Rev. Kannada numeral 2 ½; above Grantha letter *Ba* (Ballala?) above which is an unidentifiable figure.

8.63 Silver, 0.25 gm, 8 mm.

Obv. Lion to right with crescent-like curve and other symbols.
Rev. Kannada numeral 2 ½; above Grantha letter *Ba* (Ballala?), all enclosed in an ornamental enclosure.

8.64 Silver, 0.26 gm, 8 mm.

Obv. Lion to right with crescent-like curve and other symbols.
Rev. The following figures / letters appear in three lines – an elephant with a rider, Grantha letter *Ba* (Ballala?), Kannada numeral 2 ½.

8.65 Silver, 0.26 gm, 6 mm.

Obv. Lion to right with crescent-like curve and other symbols.
Rev. Kannada numeral 2 ½; above Kannada letter *So* (Somesvara?).

8.66 Copper, 5.7 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. In a rectangular enclosure, an ankusa flanked on either side by sun and crescent moon.
Rev. In a linear circle, three-line Tamil legend *Po Sa / le s / va ra.*

8.67 Copper, 3.75 gm, 16 mm.

Obv. Standing figure; head replaced by Kannada letter *Ba.*
Rev. Elephant to right.

8.68 Copper, 13.75 gm, 21 mm.

Obv. Couchant bull to left.
Rev. Two-line with double line rules, the first being trident flanked by moon and sun and the second line being the Kannada legend *So me (s) va ra.*

COINS OF THE VIJAYANAGAR EMPIRE

History

The middle of the fourteenth century saw a radical change in the political history of south India. At the beginning of century, four major dynasties were ruling the sub-continent. The Sevuna empire under Ramachandradeva with its capital at Devagiri covered the whole of western India from Narmada to Tungabhadra. The Telugu empire of the Kakatiyas under Pratapa Rudra II with its capital at Warangal occupied the whole of the eastern block from Mahanadi to the Pulicat lake. The Hoysala empire under Ballala III with its capital at Dwarasamudra extended from the Tungabhadra to the southern reaches of the Kaveri. The Pandyas under Kulasekara Pandya with its capital at Madurai extended at the extreme end of south India.

Towards the middle of the fourteenth century, two mighty kingdoms emerged in south India – the Bahmani kingdom of Gulbarga and the Vijayanagar empire. The Bahmani kingdom was formed by the erstwhile Sultanate of Delhi's representative who declared independence. The rulers of Vijayanagar were the Hindus of indigenous stock. Together these two kingdoms determined the destinies of south India for over two centuries.

The Vijayanagar empire came into existence in AD 1336 and was founded by two brothers Hakka and Bukka. There are differences of opinion on the origin of these founders. Some believe that they were the feudatories of the Hoysalas. However according to other sources, Hakka and Bukka were probably kinsmen and revenue officials of the Kakatiya ruler Pratapa Rudra II. When Pratapa Rudra was overrun by the Tughluqs, the two shifted to Anegondi and entered into the services of local chieftain. When Anegondi fell to Tughluqs, they were taken as captives to Delhi. They were released by Muhammad-bin-Tughluq and allowed to return to south as agents of Delhi. They however championed the cause of the formation of the Hindu empire. Towards this cause they had the guidance and blessings of sage Vidyaranya. The city of Vijayanagar or Vidyanagar was founded on the southern bank of Tungabhadra.

A number of travelers such as Nicolo Conti, Abdul Razack, Barbosa, Nuniz, Paes had visited the Vijayanagar during various

periods and their writings have been the major source of the Vijayanagar history. Robert Sewell has edited the writings of Paes and Nuniz in his famous work 'A Forgotten Empire'.

The Vijayanagar empire lasted for about three and half centuries and produced four ruling dynasties.

The First or the Sangama Dynasty

Hakka or Harihara was the first ruler with whom the history of Vijayanagar starts. He was the eldest son of Sangama. Harihara spent the first few years in stabilizing his empire. During his reign saw the collapse of Hoysala empire with Ballala III killed in a battle with the Madurai sultans. Harihara and his brother Bukka, Kampanna, Muddappa and Marappa spread themselves in all directions. Harihara extended his power to the Hoysala country and thus we find him master of Mysore by AD 1346 and the Kongu country by AD 1348. About this time he assumed the title of *Maha Mandaleswara*.

Bukka I (AD 1354-1377), who succeeded Harihara, was nominated *Yuvaraja* as early as AD 1337. He was the ablest of Sangama's sons. In AD 1336, he had to sue peace with Muhammad Shah I of the Bahmanis. Shortly after peace, Bukka concentrated on the conquest of south. After conquering Tondaimandalam, he marched towards Madurai. In a fierce battle, the Madurai Sultan was killed thus putting to an end the rule of Madurai Sultans. He then proceeded towards Ramnad and Rameswaram thus bringing the entire south under the Vijayanagar fold. Mujahid who succeeded Muhammad Shah, tried to besiege Vijayanagar in vain and had to retreat to Adoni and finally to his territory. Soon after Bukka died and was succeeded by his son Harihara II.

Muhammad Shah II who ruled during the period of Harihara II sued peace with Vijayanagar empire and thus during his time saw no war between Bahmani and Vijayanagar kingdom.

Harihara II brought back Konkan in Vijayanagar fold and led an expedition to Warangal with success. He assumed the title *Maharajadhiraja*.

After Harihara II, Virupaksha seems to have ruled for few months but Bukka II became king during AD 1405. He ruled for about a year. Bukka II was ousted from the throne by his brother Devaraya I who claimed imperial powers during 1406. Devaraya I faced humiliation at the hand of Feroz Shah of Bahmani and had to give his daughter in marriage to Feroz Shah. However in 1417. Feroz Shah declared a war on Warangal. Feroz besieged for two

years the fort of Pangal, but had to retreat because of break out of contagious disease. Devaraya seized this opportunity and inflicted crushing defeat on the Sultan. According to Ferishta, treachery in the Bahmani was responsible for this reversal.

Vira Bukkaraya III, called in inscriptions as Vira Vijayaraya and Vijaya Bukkaraya succeeded Devaraya I.

Devaraya II, son of Vira Bukkaraya succeeded him to the throne. This king was also called *Proudha* or the great Devaraya by his subjects.

Ahmad Shah, who succeeded Feroz Shah renewed the conflict with the Vijayanagar and marched with a big army and crossed Tungabhadra river. Devaraya was taken as prisoner without realizing that he was a king. Devaraya escaped and sued for peace. Devaraya then developed his cavalry and inducted Muslims in his service. It was during his reign that Nicolo Conti, the Italian traveler and Abdul Razack, a Persian envoy visited Vijayanagar.

After Devaraya II, his son Mallikarjuna ruled during 1447-65. The distant provinces started growing weaker. The Konkan and Maratha feudatories had grown turbulent. The Saluvas started to grow in power. The control passed into the hands of Saluva Narasimha who was a king all but in name.

Mallikarjuna appears to have been succeeded by a son of his called Ramachandra. But Virupaksha, the rival claimant overthrew him. However Saluva Narasimha along with Narasa Nayaka marched by way of Ambur, Bangalore, Tumkur and Penukonda and reached Vijayanagar. Thus the Sangama dynasty gave way to the Saluva dynasty.

The Second or the Saluva Dynasty

The rise of Saluva dynasty also saw the declaration of independence by Adil Shah, the first king of Bijapur.

Saluva Narasimha died during 1493 but before his death he entrusted the administration to his general Narasa Nayaka.

Soon after Saluva Narasimha's death, differences rose about succession. Narasa Nayaka settled his choice on the elder son of Saluva Narasimha while Timma Raja, another powerful noble of the Vijayanagar, favoured the younger prince Immadi Narasimha. Timma Raja killed the eldest son with the view that the murder may fall on Narasa Nayaka with whom the administration was entrusted. Narasa Nayaka had to leave Vijayanagar as Immadi Narasimha who was crowned as king showed more affiliation to Timma Raja.

Narasa Nayaka later marched towards Vijayanagar and ordered the king to put Timma Raja to death for treason. Narasa Nayaka allowed Immadi Narasimha to continue but was vesting the real power. Later he ascended the throne, after murdering the reigning king Immadi Narasimha. Thus the Saluva dynasty lasted only for two decades and the throne passed on to the Tuluvas.

The Third or the Tuluva Dynasty

Narasa Nayaka ruled on behalf of Immadi Narasimha till 1503 and after his death his son Vira Narasimha proclaimed himself as the ruler. He ruled till 1509 and after him his brother Krishna succeeded to the throne.

Krishnadevaraya's first concern after his accession was to restore the lost prestige of the Vijayanagar empire. In 1512 he marched against Bijapur forces and easily installed his troops at Mudgal and Adoni reaching at last Raichur. Krishna then led his forces towards Golkonda's frontier. In the battle fought at Krishna, the combined strength of Shahi army was driven out. In 1513, he marched towards Udayagiri, which was under Pratapa Rudra Gajapati of Orissa and captured it. In 1514 he conquered Kalyani and Gulbarga and in 1515 he took Kondavidu. In 1516, he captured Kondapalli and marched towards Kalinga. Pratapa Rudra had to sue for peace and gave his daughter in marriage to Krishna. Krishna was perhaps the greatest of the Vijayanagar kings.

Krishnadevaraya was succeeded by his brother Achyutaraya in 1530. In AD 1530, Achyuta lost Raichur to Ismail Adil Shah and in 1536 Kondavidu fell to Quli Qutub Shah.

Achyuta was succeeded by his son Venkata Devaraya who seemed to have ruled for a short period. Sadasiva, son of Achyuta's brother Ranga, succeeded him. Three famous brothers Ramaraya, Tirumala and Venkatadri who were nobles of the Vijayanagar empire were responsible for his coronation. However the administration was in the hands of Ramaraya who was the son-in-law of Krishnadevaraya. In the battle fought at Talikota in 1565, the combined forces of Muslim kings of Deccan overthrew the Vijayanagar and Ramaraya was beheaded. Tirumala ran away to Penukonda along with Sadasiva. Later he killed Sadasiva and thus the Tuluva dynasty gave way to Aravidu dynasty.

The Fourth or the Aravidu Dynasty

Tirumala was one of the son-in-laws of Krishnadevaraya and a minister during the reign of Sadasiva. In 1551, he rebelled against

his elder brother Ramaraya and assumed imperial titles. Later he seemed to have patched up with his brother.

He nominated his eldest son Sriranga as the heir apparent and placed him at Penukonda in charge of Telugu area. The second son Rama was stationed at Srirangapattana in charge of Kannada areas. The third son Venkata was stationed at Chandragiri in charge of Tamil country.

Srirangaraya I succeeded Tirumala in AD 1572. Sriranga had to face humiliation at the hands of Ali Adil Shah and Ibrahim Qutub Shah. The Vijayanagar empire had lost major part of its northern districts

Srirangaraya was succeeded by his brother Venkata Devaraya II, who started his rule from Penukonda and then shifted his capital to Chandragiri. He successfully drove Quli Qutub Shah. He invaded Jingi and took Krishnappa Nayaka as taken as prisoner and released on the interference Raghunatha Nayaka of Tanjore. The disintegration of the empire seems to have started during the closing period of Venkata.

Chikkaraya also known as Srirangaraya II, succeeded Venkata. However he ruled only for a short period before being assassinated by Jaggaraya.

After Chikkaraya, Ramadevaraya and Pedda Venkata ruled. The result was that authority became divided and anarchy crept. Most of the chiefs openly defied Vijayanagar over lordship and started assuming imperial titles. The year 1633 marks the end of Ramadevaraya's reign. After 1633 Pedda Venkata appears to have ruled till 1646. This king was also addressed as Rama Raja Venkata.

The decline of the Vijayanagar had reached and after the reign of Sriranga III, the entire country passed on to the Qutub Shahis.

Chronology

Sangama Dynasty:	
Harihara I	AD 1336-1354
Bukka I	AD 1354-1377
Harihara II	AD 1377-1404
Virupaksha	AD 1404-1405
Bukka II	AD 1405-1406
Devaraya I	AD 1406-1422
Ramachandra	AD 1422
Vijayaraya I	AD 1422-1423

Devaraya II	AD 1423-1446
Vijayaraya II	AD 1446-1447
Mallikarjuna	AD 1447-1465
Virupaksha II	AD 1465-1486
Praudharaya	AD 1486
Saluva Dynasty:	
Saluva Narasimha	AD 1486-1493
Immadi Narasimha	AD 1493-1505
Tuluva Dynasty:	
Narasa Nayaka	AD 1497-1503
Vira Narasimha	AD 1503-1509
Krishnadevaraya	AD 1509-1530
Achyutadevaraya	AD 1530-1542
Venkata I	AD 1542
Sadasivaraya	AD 1542-1568
Aravidu Dynasty:	
Tirumalaraya	AD 1569-1572
Sriranga I	AD 1572-1586
Venkata II	AD 1586-1614
Sriranga II	AD 1614-1615
Ramadevaraya	AD 1615-1633
Pedda Venkata	AD 1633-1646
Sriranga Iii	AD 1642-1685

Coinage

The emergence of Vijayanagar empire saw a new phase of coinage in south India. One of the contribution of the Vijayanagar empire was the remarkable improvement in the currency system in south India, completely changing the scarcity of coins that existed prior to its period. The richness of gold coins, the innumerable types of copper coins, the diversity of devices and the appropriateness of legends on the reverse of the coin, offer testimony to the ingenuity of the Vijayanagar rulers. It will not be an exaggeration to call the Vijayanagar period as the golden age of the south Indian numismatics.

The Vijayanagar rulers issued coins in gold, silver and copper. The silver currency was however rare. Inscriptions on stone, copper plate grants and the accounts of foreign travelers who visited the Vijayanagar empire in the contemporary period are the main sources of information on Vijayanagar coinage.

Gold Coins

The Pagoda or Varaha was the standard gold coin of the Deccan. By the time the Vijayanagar kingdom was founded, the weight of the Varaha had become established at 52 grains (3.4 gm).

The names of the gold coins that were in circulation during the Vijayanagar period were Gadyana, Varaha, Pon, Pagoda, Pratapa, Mada, Kati, Pana and Haga. A rare instance of Dodda Varaha of Krishnadevaraya which weighed 119.7 grains and which was minted in honour of Lord Venkateswara of Tirupati is also known. The relation between the various gold coins is summarized in the following table.

Dodda Varaha = Dodda Gadyana = 2 Varahas = 120 grains
Gadyana = Varaha = Pagoda = 52 grains
Pratapa = ½ Varaha = Mada = 26 grains
Kati = ½ Pratapa = ¼ Varaha = 13 grains
Pana = 1/5 Pratapa = 1/10 Varaha = 5 grains
Haga = 1/20 Pratapa = 1/40 Varaha = 1.25 grains

Silver Coins

Tara, also known as Taurh, Tar, Tare by foreign travelers, is the only known silver coin. There is a difference of opinion on its value. According to Abdul Razack it was equal to the value of $1/6^{th}$ of a Pana while according to Varthema it was $1/16^{th}$ of Pana.

Copper Coins

Kasu, Pana, Jital and Kani are the copper coins known from inscriptions. Their relationships are however not very clear.

Hultzsch quotes a description of Devaraya II's coins and their name as given by Abdul Razack. He says that the copper Jital was equal to $1/3^{rd}$ Tar.

A closer examination of numerous copper coins indicates that the following weight standards were prevalent during the rule of various dynasties.

Sangama dynasty: 0.7 – 1.0 gm; 1.5 – 2.0 gm; 3.0 – 3.5 gm; 5.5 – 6.0 gm.

Tuluva and Aravidu dynasty: 0.7 – 1.0 gm; 1.5 – 2.0 gm; 3.0 – 3.5 gm; 5.5 – 6.0 gm; 9.5 – 10.0 gm; 15.5 – 16.0 gm.

It is seen from the above, that coins of higher weights (6 gm and above) start appearing during the reign of Tuluva and Aravidu rulers. M.H. Krishna observes that these were possibly introduced as a substitute for the silver Tara which was perhaps given up for

want of supply of that metal. This is further corroborated by the fact that no silver coins of Tuluva and Aravidu dynasty rulers have so far been reported.

The copper coins with weight 3.0-3.5 gm were the most prevalent and were possibly known as Jital. We can therefore derive the following table.

Weight	Denomination
0.7 gm – 1.0 gm	¼ Jital or Are Kasu(?)
1.5 gm – 2.0 gm	½ Jital or Kasu (?)
3.0 gm – 3.5 gm	Jital
5.5 gm – 6.0 gm	½ Tar
9.5 gm – 10 gm	Tar (copper Tar)
15.5 gm – 16 gm	1 ½ Tar

The coins have on the obverse a varieties of symbols and on the reverse three-line legend with interlinear rules. The legend is either in Nagari or Kannada. The legends generally included the name of the issuer or his titles. The legend on the reverse especially the one with Nagari is sometimes barbarous especially on the copper coins, showing that the die cutters were often illiterate artisans who sometimes forgot to reverse the letters in the dies. In most of the copper coins, the legend in part is out of flan.

Description of Coins

Harihara I

9.1 Gold, 3.4 gm, 12 mm.

Obv. Rude figure of Hanuman to right, with knees slightly bent, left hand resting on left knee and right hand raised up as in the act of striking. The tail is lifted up behind the head. Dagger in the rear. *Rev.* Three-line Kannada legend with rules between the lines *Sri Vi / ra Ha ri / ha ra.*

9.2 Gold, 3.4 gm, 13 mm.

Obv. Hanuman as in the previous coin.
Rev. Crude Nagari legend *Sri Vi ra*.
9.3 Silver, 0.06 gm, 6 mm.

Obv. Hanuman to right; dagger at the rear.
Rev. Nagari letter *Ha*.
9.4 Silver, 0.06 gm, 6 mm.

Obv. Hanuman to right; dagger at the rear.
Rev. Kannada letter *Ha*.
9.5 Copper.

Obv. Hanuman to right; dagger at the rear.
Rev. Three-line Kannada legend with rules between the lines *Sri Vi / ra Ha ri / ha ra*.

9.6 Copper, 1.75 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. Within ring of dots, Hanuman to right. The tail is lifted up behind the head.
Rev. Two-line Nagari legend *Ha ri / ha ra.*
9.7 Copper, 0.6 gm, 12 mm.

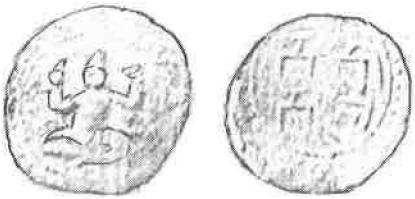
Obv. Within ring of dots, Hanuman to left. The tail is lifted up behind the head.
Rev. Within dotted circle, Kannada letter *Ha.*
9.8 Copper.
Obv. Garuda with long beak, standing to right.
Rev. Three-line Kannada legend with rules between the lines *Sri Vi / ra Ha ri / ha ra.*
9.9 Copper, 3.7 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. Garuda to right with bent knees, left hand resting on left knee and right hand raised up. Discus and conch on either side of head. Sun and moon on either side of the body.
Rev. In linear circle, two-line Nagari legend *Ha ri / ha ra.*

9.10 Copper, 1.5 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. Mythical lion (Saradula) charging to left; crescent moon above.
Rev. In linear circle, two-line Kannada legend with interlinear rules *Ha ri / ha ra.*

9.11 Copper, 3.8 gm, 18 mm.



Obv. Vishnu seated facing, holding conch (right) and discus (left).
Rev. In linear circle, two-line Nagari legend *Ha ri / ha ra.*

9.12 Copper, 2.5 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. Vishnu seated facing, holding conch (right) and discus (left).
Rev. In linear circle, two-line Nagari legend *Sri Ha / ri ha ra.*

Bukka I

9.13 Gold, 3.4 gm, 12 mm.

Obv. Hanuman to right, with knees slightly bent, left hand resting on left knee and right hand raised up as in the act of striking. The tail is lifted up behind the head. Dagger in the rear.
Rev. Three-line Kannada legend with rules between the lines *Sri Vi / ra Bu ka / ra ya.*
9.14 Silver, 0.07 gm, 5 mm.

Obv. Hanuman to right.
Rev. Kannada letter *Bu.*
9.15 Copper, 3.3 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. Hanuman to right, with knees slightly bent, left hand resting on left knee and right hand raised up as in the act of striking. The tail is clearly seen to form an arch over the head and curl up in front.
Rev. Three-line Nagari legend with rules between the lines *Vi ra Bu / ka pa ti / ra ya.*

Harihara II
9.16 Gold, 1.7 gm, 10 mm.

Obv. Siva seated in *padmasana* with consort Parvati on his left thigh. Siva's one left hand holds a trident and the other is around his consort's waist. One right hand holds a *damaruga* while the other is in *abhayamudra* or the attitude of reassurance. The Goddess has joined her hands in devotional attitude. Near Siva's head are the sun and moon.
Rev. Three-line Nagari legend with rules between the lines *Sri Pra / ta pa Ha ri / ha ra.*
9.17 Gold, 1.7 gm, 10 mm.

Obv. Siva seated in *padmasana* with consort Parvati on his left thigh. Siva's one left hand holds a trident and the other is around his consort's waist. One right hand holds a battle-axe while the other is in *abhayamudra* or the attitude of reassurance. The Goddess has joined her hands in devotional attitude. Near Siva's head are the sun and moon.
Rev. Three-line Nagari legend with rules between the lines *Sri Pra / ta pa Ha ri / ha ra.*

9.18 Gold, 1.7 gm, 11 mm.

Obv. Narayana seated in *padmasana* with consort Lakshmi on his left thigh. The God holds on one right hand the *Sudarsana Chakra* or discus and the other is in *abhayamudra*. One left hand holds the *Sankha* or conch while the other is around consort's waist.
Rev. Three-line Nagari legend with rules between the lines *Sri Pra / ta pa Ha ri / ha ra.*

9.19 Gold, 1.7 gm.
Obv. Brahma seated with Sarasvati. The God's hands are thus disposed: *abhaya* (with rosary?), ladle, *kalasa* or *pasa* and *pustaka*. The last helps the identification of God with Brahma. The Goddess appears to hold a rod like thing, perhaps rudra-veena.
Rev. Three-line Nagari legend with rules between the lines *Sri Pra / ta pa Ha ri / ha ra.*

9.20 Gold, 1.7 gm.
Obv. Narasimha seated in *padmasana* with consort Lakshmi on his left thigh. The God holds on one right hand the *Sudarasana Chakra* or discus and the other is in *abhayamudra*. One left hand holds the *Sankha* or conch while the other is around consort's waist.
Rev. Three-line Nagari legend with rules between the lines *Sri Pra / ta pa Ha ri / ha ra.*

9.21 Gold, 3.4 gm, 13 mm.

Obv. Hanuman to right.
Rev. Three-line Kannada legend with rules between the lines *Sri Vi ra / Pra ta pa Ha / ri ha ra.*

9.22 Silver, 0.15 gm, 8 mm.

Obv. Nagari letter Ha followed by Kannada numeral 2 and two vertical strokes (2 ½).
Rev. In plain field, a dagger to left and two-line Nagari legend with rules between the lines *Ha ri / ha ra.*

9.23 Silver, 0.05 gm, 5 mm.
Silver, 1.8 gm, 8 mm.

Obv. Nagari legend in two lines *Sri Ha / (ri)*
Rev. Vertical sword pointing downwards, flanked by sun and moon. Below Nagari legend *ha ra.*

9.24 Copper, 2.5 gm, 14 mm.

Obv. In circle of dots, fine humped bull moving to right; crescent moon above and dagger in front.
Rev. In circle of dots, two-line Nagari legend with rule between the lines *Pra ta pa / Ha ri ha ra.*

9.25 Copper, 2.8 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. In circle of dots, fine humped bull moving to right; a dagger in front.
Rev. Moon and sun on top; below two-line Nagari legend *Pra ta pa Ha / ri ha ra.*
9.26 Copper, 3.2 gm, 16 mm.

Obv. In circle of dots, humped bull moving to left; dagger in front; four petalled flower on top.
Rev. In four lines, the first being a sword, the second line being sun and moon and below Nagari legend *Pra ta pa Ha / ri ha ra.*
9.27 Copper, 3.1 gm, 14 mm.

Obv. Elephant to left.
Rev. Corrupt Nagari legend in three lines with interlinear rules *Sri Pra / ta pa Ha ri / ha ra.*

Devaraya I

9.28 Gold, 1.7 gm, 11 mm.

Gold, 1.7 gm, 11 mm.

Gold, 3.4 gm, 12 mm.

Obv. Siva seated in *padmasana* with consort Parvati on his left thigh. Siva's one left hand holds a trident and the other is around his consort's waist. One right hand holds a *damaruga* while the other is in *abhayamudra.*

Rev. Three-line Nagari legend with rules between the lines *Sri Pra / ta pa De va / ra ya.*

9.29 Gold, 1.7 gm, 10 mm.

Gold, 3.4 gm, 11 mm.

Obv. Siva seated in *padmasana* with consort Parvati on his left thigh. Siva's one left hand holds a mriga or antelope and the other is around his consort's waist. One right hand holds a *parasu* (battle axe) while the other is in *abhayamudra.*
Rev. Three-line Nagari legend with rules between the lines *Sri Pra / ta pa De va / ra ya.*
9.30 Gold, 1.7 gm, 10 mm.
Gold, 3.4 gm, 11 mm.

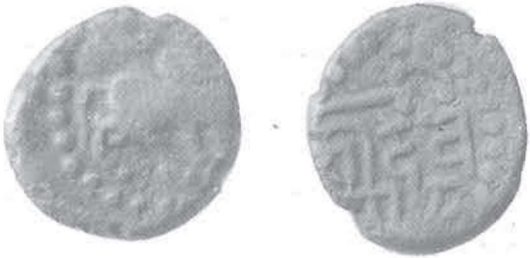
Obv. Narayana seated in *padmasana* with consort Lakshmi on his left thigh. The God holds on one right hand the *Sudarshana Chakra* or discus and the other is in *abhayamudra.* One left hand holds the *Sankha* or conch while the other is around consort's waist.
Rev. Three-line Nagari legend with rules between the lines *Sri Pra / ta pa De va / ra ya.*
9.31 Silver, 0.2 gm, 8 mm.

Obv. Within a linear circle, Nagari letter Ha followed by Kannada numeral 2 and two vertical strokes (2 ½). A dot above the numeral.
Rev. Within a linear circle, a dagger to left and two-line Nagari legend with rules between the lines *De va / ra ya.*
9.32 Silver, 0.2 gm, 7 mm.

Obv. Within a linear circle, Nagari letter Ha followed by Kannada numeral 2 and two vertical strokes (2 ½). A dot above the numeral.
Rev. Two-line Nagari legend with rules between the lines *De va / ra ya.*
9.33 Silver, 0.16 gm, 7 mm.

Obv. Hanuman to right.
Rev. Kannada *De.*
9.34 Copper, 3.6 gm, 17 mm.

Obv. In circle of dots, fine humped bull moving to right; crescent moon above and a conch in front.
Rev. In circle of dots, dagger above and two-line Nagari legend sometimes with rule between the lines *Pra ta pa De / va ra ya.* The legend is often corrupt.
9.35 Copper, 3.3 gm, 16 mm.



Obv. In circle of dots, fine humped bull moving to right; crescent moon above and a conch in front.

Rev. In circle of dots, dagger above and two-line Nagari legend *Sri De va / ra ya.*

9.36 Copper.

Obv. In circle of dots, humped bull moving to left; crescent moon above and a conch in front.

Rev. In circle of dots, dagger above and two-line Nagari legend *Pra ta pa De / va ra ya.*

9.37 Copper, 3.4 gm, 17 mm.

Obv. Humped bull moving to right; crescent moon and sun above with a rule below them; a conch in front.

Rev. In circle of dots, dagger above and two-line Nagari legend *Pra ta pa De / va ra ya.*

9.38 Copper, 3.1 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. Humped bull moving to right; crescent moon and sun above; dagger in front.

Rev. Three-line Nagari legend with rule between the lines *Sri Pra / ta pa De va / ra ya.*

9.39 Copper, 3.0 gm, 13 mm.

Copper, 3.5 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. Humped bull moving to left; crescent moon and sun above.
Rev. Three-line Nagari legend with rule between the lines *Sri Pra / ta pa De va / ra ya.*

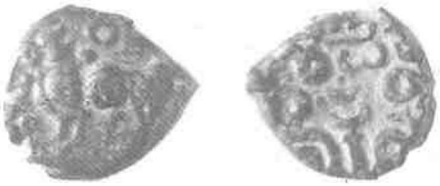
9.40 Copper, 3.0 gm, 13 mm.

Copper, 3.4 gm, 13 mm.

Obv. Bull couchant to left.
Rev. Three-line Nagari legend with rule between the lines *Sri Pra / ta pa De va / ra ya.*

9.41 Copper, 0.7 gm, 12 mm; Copper, 1.5 gm, 14 mm.
Copper, 3.2 gm, 16 mm.

Copper, 3.4 gm, 16 mm.



Obv. In circle of dots, humped bull to left with crescent moon and sun above. Some specimens have the Nagari letter *de* in front of the bull.
Rev. In circle of dots; in three lines (Kannada characters)
(1) *Sri De va* (2) A dagger between conch and discus (3) *ra ya.*

9.42 Copper, 3.2 gm, 17 mm.

Copper, 3.7 gm, 14 mm.

Obv. In circle of dots, humped bull to right with crescent moon and sun above. Some specimens have the Nagari letter *de* in front of the bull.
Rev. In circle of dots; in three lines (Kannada characters)
(1) *Sri De va* (2) A dagger between conch and discus (3) *ra ya.*

9.43 Copper, 3.5 gm, 17 mm.

Obv. In circle of dots, bull to right with crescent moon and sun above. Nagari letter *de* in front of the bull.
Rev. In circle of dots three-line Nagari legend with intervening rules *Sri / Ni la Ka (m) / ta.*
9.44 Copper, 3.5 gm, 16 mm.

Obv. Standing king with head off the flan. The legs are splayed outwards to accommodate the Kannada letter *De.*
Rev. Standing bull to right with crescent moon above; dagger in front of the bull.

Ramachandra
9.45 Gold, 1.7 gm, 11 mm.

Obv. Narayana seated in *padmasana* with consort Lakshmi on his left thigh.
Rev. Three-line Nagari legend with rules between the lines *Sri Pra / ta pa Ra ma / cha (m)dra.*

9.46 Gold, 3.4 gm, 11 mm.

Obv. Narayana seated in *padmasana* with consort Lakshmi on his left thigh.
Rev. Three-line Nagari legend with rules between the lines *Sri Pra / ta pa Ra ma / cha (m)dra.*

9.47 Copper, 1.6 gm, 14 mm.

Obv. Bull to right; sun and moon above.
Rev. Two-line Kannada legend with rules between the line *Ra ma / cha m dra.*

Vijayaraya I

9.48 Copper, 3.1 gm, 17 mm.

Obv. In circle of dots, bull to right with crescent moon and sun above; dagger in front.
Rev. In circle of dots three-line Nagari legend with intervening rules *Vi ja / ya Bu kka / ra ya.*

This type is generally attributed to Bukka II, but it is probably an issue of Vijayaraya I as the fabric is similar to Devaraya I's coins. Vijayaraya had also the name Vijaya Bukka by which he is known on some of the inscriptions.

Devaraya II

9.49 Gold, 0.82 gm, 8 mm.

Obv. In linear circle, fine elephant moving to left with sun and moon above.
Rev. Two-line Nagari legend with rule between the lines *Sri De / va ra ya.*

9.50 Gold, 0.85 gm, 9 mm.

Obv. In linear circle, an elephant moving to left.
Rev. Two-line Nagari legend with rule between the lines *Sri De / va ra ya.*

9.51 Gold, 0.85 gm, 9 mm.

Obv. Elephant moving to right; dagger above.
Rev. Two-line Nagari legend with rule between the lines *Sri De / va ra ya.*
9.52 Gold, 0.35 gm, 8 mm.

Obv. Conventionalised lion to right. Crescent-like curve above the lion's back; discus and conch(?) on either side.
Rev. Elephant to right; above four rows of four pellets.
9.53 Silver, 0.02 gm, 5 mm.

Silver, 0.06 gm, 7 mm.

Silver, 0.2 gm, 9 mm.

Obv. Elephant moving to right.
Rev. In plain field, dagger to left and two-line Nagari legend *De va / ra ya.*
9.54 Silver, 0.2 gm, 9 mm.

Obv. Elephant moving to right with sword above.
Rev. In plain field, dagger to left and two-line Nagari legend *De va / ra ya.*
9.55 Silver, 0.1 gm, 8 mm.

Obv. Elephant moving to left.
Rev. Two-line Nagari legend *De va / ra ya.*
9.56 Copper, 3.4 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. Elephant to right.
Rev. Dagger with discus to right and conch to left; Kannada legend above – *Sri De va* below – *ra ya.*
9.57 Copper, 3.3 gm, 16 mm.

Obv. In circle of dots, fine elephant moving to right; above Kannada letter '*a*'.
Rev. In circle of dots, three-line Kannada legend with interlinear rules *Pra ta / pa De va / ra ya.*
9.58 Copper, 3.5 gm, 16 mm.

Obv. In circle of dots, fine elephant moving to right; above Kannada letter '*a*' flanked by conch to left and discus to right.
Rev. In circle of dots, three-line Kannada legend with interlinear rules *Pra ta / pa De va / ra ya.*
9.59 Copper, 3.2 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. Two elephants opposing each other and appear as though they are engaged in a fight; above Vaishnavite symbol flanked by conch on left and discus on right.
Rev. Three-line Kannada legend with interlinear rules *Pra ta / pa De va / ra ya.*
9.60 Copper, 2.3 gm, 17 mm.

Obv. In linear circle surrounded by circle of dots, an elephant and a bull(?) engaged in a fight; above Vaishnavite symbol(?) flanked by conch on left and discus on right.
Rev. In linear circle surrounded by circle of dots, a dagger in the center and the left and right field being:

Left	Right
Moon	sun
(Nagari) Sri	Pra
ta pa	De va
ra	ya

9.61 Copper, 3.4 gm, 16 mm.

Obv. Elephant moving to right; above dagger flanked by conch and discus.
Rev. Three-line Nagari legend *Ga ja ve / te ka ra Sri / De va ra ya.*

9.62 Copper, 3.4 gm, 16 mm.

Obv. Elephant moving to left; conch and discus above.
Rev. Dagger flanked by sun to right and moon to left. Below Kannada legend in two lines *Ga ja be / te ka ra.*

9.63 Copper, 3.5 gm, 16 mm.

Obv. Elephant moving to right; unclear symbols above.
Rev. Kannada legend in two lines *Ga ja be / (te ka ra).*

9.64 Copper, 3.6 gm, 17 mm.

Obv. In linear circle, tame tusker elephant with neck ropes and necklace moving to right holding in its trunk what looks like the King's State sword. Above Nagari letter 'de' reversed with conch.
Rev. In double lined circle with intermediate circle of dots, four line with interlinear rules: the first three being Nagari legend *Ra ya / ga ja ga(n) da / b(e) ru(n) da.* In place of the fourth line is the royal sword.
9.65 Copper, 3.6 gm, 17 mm.

Obv. In linear circle surrounded by circle of dots, an elephant moving to right with uplifted tail.
Rev. In circle of dots, three-line Nagari legend *Ra ya ga / ja ga(n) da b(e) / ru(n) da.*
9.66 Copper, 3.9 gm, 18 mm.

Obv. In linear circle surrounded by circle of dots, an elephant carrying a Royal sword with sun and moon and Kannada 'De' above.
Rev. In circle of dots, four line with interlinear rules; the first three lines being Nagari legend *Ra ya ga / ja ga(n) da b(e) / ru(n) da.* In place of fourth line is the sun.
9.67 Copper, 3.8 gm, 17 mm.

Obv. In linear circle surrounded by circle of dots, an elephant carrying a Royal sword with sun and moon and Kannada 'De' above.
Rev. In circle of dots, four line with interlinear rules; the first being sun and moon the rest three lines being Nagari legend *Ra ya ga / ja ga(n) da b(e) / ru(n) da.*
9.68 Copper, 3.1 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. In circle of dots, an elephant with uplifted trunk moving to right, with sword/elephant goad in front and sun and moon above.
Rev. In circle of dots, three-line Nagari legend *Ra ya ga / ja ga(n) da b(e) / ru(n) da.*
9.69 Copper, 3.9 gm, 18 mm.

Obv. A fine roped elephant moving to right; sun and moon and Kannada 'De' above.

Rev. In circle of dots, four line with interlinear rules; the first being a sword and the rest three lines being Nagari legend *Ra ya ga / ja ga(n) da b(e) / ru(n) da.*

9.70 Copper, 3.5 gm, 16 mm.

Obv. In linear circle, an elephant moving to right with a sword and Kannada letter *de* above.

Rev. In circle of dots, three line Nagari legend with interlinear rules *Ra ya ga / ja ga(n) da b(e) / ru(n) da.*

9.71 Copper, 3.8 gm, 17 mm.

Obv. In linear circle surrounded by circle of dots, King, wearing short helmet, a large knot of long hair to left side and loin cloth, and holding with both hands a forked spear, runs to left facing a Tusker elephant which is stopping short while running to right with lifted tail and trunk. Above two Nagari letters 'De' and reversed 'De'.

Rev. In circle of dots, four line with interlinear rules; the first three lines being Nagari legend *Ra ya ga / ja ga(n) da b(e) / ru(n) da.* In the fourth line is a conch between sun and moon.

9.72 Copper, 3.3 gm, 16 mm.

Obv. Elephant moving to left.
Rev. In circle of dots three lines – in the first and third line the Kannada legend *Ga ja be / - ra ya*. In the second line, a dagger flanked by sun to the left and moon to the right.
9.73 Copper, 4.4 gm, 16 mm.

Obv. Elephant moving to right.
Rev. Three line Nagari legend - / *Ra ya ga ja be / t(e) ka ra*.
9.74 Copper, 3.4 gm, 14 mm.

Obv. Elephant moving to left.
Rev. Rude Nagari legend in two lines *De va / ra ya*.
9.75 Copper, 3.3 gm, 12 mm.

Obv. Elephant moving to left; a sword, sun and moon above.
Rev. Corrupt Nagari legend in three lines *Sri Pra / ta pa De va / ra ya*.
9.76 Copper, 5.5 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. Elephant moving to left; dagger, sun and moon above.
Rev. Three-line Nagari legend with interlinear rules *Sri Pa / rau da De va / ra ya.*
9.77 Copper, 2.9 gm, 12 mm.

Obv. Siva and Parvati seated as in gold coins.
Rev. Three-line Nagari legend with interlinear rules *Sri Pra / ta pa De va / ra ya.*

Mallikarjuna
9.78 Silver, 0.15 gm, 5 mm.

Obv. In a linear circle, a humped bull to left; crescent moon and sun above.
Rev. Three-line Nagari legend with interlinear rules *Ma li / ka ju na / ra ya.*
9.79 Silver, 0.2 gm, 7 mm.

Obv. In a linear circle, a humped bull to left; crescent moon and sun above.
Rev. A dagger to left and three-line Nagari legend with interlinear rules *Ma li / ka ju na / ra ya.*
9.80 Copper, 3.5 gm, 16 mm.

Obv. In linear circle surrounded by circle of dots, elephant to left with lifted tail. Kannada letter 'Sri' above.
Rev. In linear circle surrounded by circle of dots, three-line Kannada legend *Ma li / ka ju na ra / ya ru.*
9.81 Copper, 3.6 gm, 16 mm.

Obv. In linear circle surrounded by circle of dots, elephant to left with lifted tail.
Rev. In circle of dots, three-line Kannada legend *Ye ma / di De va / ra ya*. Below the legend is a sword.

Viranarasimha
9.82 Copper, 3.0 gm, 14 mm.

Obv. Lord Narasimha.
Rev. Two-line Nagari legend *Na ra / si mha*.

Krishnadevaraya
9.83 Gold, 7.65 gm, 19 mm.

Obv. Lord Venkateswara standing to front. The right back hand holds the discus and the left the conch. The right front hand is in the *Danamudra* and the left on his hip. Above the image of the

Lord is an ornamented *Tarana* or arch with a lion face at the keystone supported by two *Makaras*. The arch is supported by two ornamental star-shaped pillars, the lower parts of which are covered by planks.
Rev. Three-line Nagari legend with rule between the lines *Sri / Kra shna ra / ya*.
The coin was probably issued during the *Kanakabhisheka* of the Lord Venkateswara on his victories over Kondavidu and Orissa.
9.84 Gold, 1.7 gm, 11 mm.

Gold, 1.7 gm, 10mm.

Gold, 3.4 gm, 11 mm.

Gold, 3.4 gm, 11 mm.

Gold, 3.4 gm, 11 mm.

Obv. The divine baby Balakrishna seated on seat, with one knee bent and resting on seat and the other raised up and supporting the left arm which is stretched out at ease. The right hand holds a lump of butter. The child wears large ear-rings, a girdle of gingles, gingled or beaded bracelets, armlets and anklets on his fat little body and limbs; on his head is a crown of peacock feather with a string of flowers above. In field to right is a conch and to left a discus. On some specimens, the child wears a kind of tight fitting dress which bulges out at the shoulders, elbows and knees.
Rev. Three-line Nagari legend with interlinear rules *Sri Pra / ta pa Kra shna / ra ya.*
Several minor variations on the obverse design exist. These types were also issued by the chiefs of Chitradurga and Rayadurga and other up-country Palegars. Some rude specimens were possibly the issues of the local dynasties ruling near Chandragiri and to its north.

9.85 Copper, 1.8 gm, 13 mm.

Copper, 2.6 gm, 13 mm.

Copper, 3.6 gm, 14 mm.

Copper, 3.4 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. In circle of dots, humped bull to left with crescent moon and sun above.
Rev. In the middle a conventionalized sword looking like an arrow flanked by discus and conch, with two-line Kannada legend above and below *Sri Kri shna / ra ya.*

9.86 Copper, 3.6 gm, 13 mm.

Obv. In circle of dots, humped bull to right with crescent moon and sun above.
Rev. In the middle a conventionalized sword looking like an arrow flanked by discus and conch, with two-line Kannada legend above and below *Sri Kri shna / ra ya.*

9.87 Copper, 3.9 gm, 14 mm.

Obv. Bull to left with crescent moon and sun above; dagger in front.
Rev. In the middle a conventionalized sword looking like an arrow flanked by discus and conch, with two-line Kannada legend above and below *Sri Kri shna / ra ya.*
9.88 Copper, 2.2 gm, 14 mm.

Obv. Bull to left with crescent moon and sun above
Rev. Nagari legend in three lines with rules in between *Sri Pra ta / pa Kri shna / ra ya.*
9.89 Copper, 3.1 gm, 10 mm.

Obv. Elephant to left with a dagger above.
Rev. Nagari legend in three lines with rules in between *(Sri Pra) / (ta) pa Ka shna / (ra) ya.*
9.90 Copper, 2.3 gm, 11 mm.

Obv. Elephant to left.
Rev. Nagari legend in three lines with rules in between *(Sri Pra) / ta pa Ka shna / ra ya.*

9.91 Copper, 2.2 gm, 15 mm.

Copper, 2.5 gm, 16 mm.

Copper, 3.0 gm, 14 mm.

Copper, 7.0 gm, 17 mm.

Copper, 10.8 gm, 18 mm.

Copper, 11.5 gm, 22 mm.

Copper, 16.5 gm, 22 mm.

Obv. In circle of closely lined dots, anthropoid kite or Garuda to left with beaked face wearing tall *kirita* or crown with two fillets, hands joined in breast in the attitude of devotion. He kneels on his knee with the right foot on the ground in the *virasana* or heroic posture. Small wings are spread out behind the arms and the fillets and waist cloth are flying in the air. Conch and discus in field near head.

Rev. Three-line Nagari legend in large characters with interlinear rules *Sri Pra / ta pa Ka shna / ra ya.*

9.92 Copper, 2.0 gm, 13 mm.

Copper, 2.1 gm, 13 mm.

Obv. Anthropoid kite or Garuda to right in the *virasana* or heroic posture, hands joined on breast in the attitude of devotion. Sun and moon in field near head.

Rev. Three-line Nagari legend with interlinear rules *Sri Pra / ta pa Ka shna / ra ya.*

9.93 Copper, 4.0 gm, 13 mm.

Obv. Anthropoid kite or Garuda in *virasana* posture, hands joined on breast in the attitude of devotion.

Rev. Three-line Nagari legend with interlinear rules *Sri / Ka shna ra / ya.*

9.94 Copper, 10.0 gm, 20 mm.

Obv. Within a linear circle, Garuda seated in *padmasana* pose.
Rev. Three-line Nagari legend with interlinear rules *Sri Pra / ta pa Ka shna / ra ya.*
9.95 Copper 2.9 gm, 13 mm.

Obv. Within a *prabhavali*, a deity standing (or dancing?) with right hand near the hip (holding butter?) and the left hand is stretched (holding serpent?). Since parts of the image has gone out of the flan of the coin, the deity may be doubtfully taken as either dancing Krishna or Narayana; in the field on the left a conch is visible.
Rev. In the middle a conventionalized sword, with two-line Kannada legend above and below *Sri Kri shna / ra ya.*

Achyutaraya
9.96 Gold, 1.7 gm, 11 mm.

Gold, 3.4 gm, 12 mm.

Obv. Back view of Gandabherunda or double-headed eagle flying upward wearing ornaments. The wings and feathers are ornamented and the head has a crest. The huge bird is flying upward carrying in each of its two beak and two claws a full grown Tusker elephant.
Rev. Three-line Nagari legend with interlinear rules *Sri Pra / ta pa chyu ta / ra ya.*
9.97 Gold, 1.7 gm, 10 mm.

Obv. Gandabherunda moving to left; profile of the bird is presented. The bird is carrying in each of its two beak and two claws a full grown Tusker elephant.
Rev. Three-line Nagari legend with interlinear rules *Sri Pra / ta pa chyu ta / ra ya.*
9.98 Copper, 0.9 gm, 10 mm.

Copper, 3.0 gm, 12 mm.

Copper, 3.3 gm, 14 mm.

Copper, 10.7 gm, 19 mm.

Copper, 15.6 gm, 22 mm.

Obv. Back view of Gandabherunda flying upward. The bird is carrying in each of its two beak and two claws a full grown elephant.
Rev. Three-line Nagari legend with interlinear rules *Sri Pra / ta pa chyu ta / ra ya.*

9.99 Copper, 1.0 gm, 10 mm.

Copper, 3.5 gm, 13 mm.

Obv. Gandabherunda moving to left; profile of the bird is presented. The bird is carrying in each of its two beak and two claws a full grown elephant.
Rev. Three-line Nagari legend with interlinear rules *Sri Pra / ta pa chyu ta / ra ya.*

9.100 Copper, 1.2 gm, 10 mm.

Copper, 3.5 gm, 13 mm.

Copper, 3.7 gm, 13 mm.

Obv. Elephant to left.
Rev. Three-line Nagari legend with interlinear rules *Sri Pra / ta pa chyu ta / ra ya.*

9.101 Copper, 3.3 gm, 13 mm.

Obv. Elephant to left; dagger above.
Rev. Three-line Nagari legend with interlinear rules *Sri Pra / ta pa chyu ta / ra ya.*

Sadasivaraya
9.102 Gold, 1.7 gm, 11 mm.
Gold, 3.4 gm, 12

Obv. Vishnu and Lakshmi seated on a raised seat.
Rev. Three-line Nagari legend with interlinear rules *Sri Pra / ta pa Sa da si / va ra ya.*
9.103 Gold, 3.4 gm, 12 mm.

Obv. Vishnu seated in *padmasana* with his consort Lakshmi on his left thigh. The God holds on one right hand the discus and in one left hand the conch.

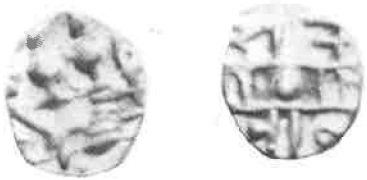
Rev. Three-line Nagari legend with interlinear rules *Sri Sa da / si va ra / ya ru.*

9.104 Gold, 3.4 gm, 12 mm.

Obv. Lord Siva with Parvati seated on a raised seat. The Lord holds *Damaru* on his right hand.

Rev. Three-line Nagari legend with interlinear rules *Sri Pra / ta pa Sa da si va / ra ya.*

9.105 Gold, 0.4 gm, 7mm.



Obv. Lord Siva with Parvati seated on a raised seat.

Rev. Three-line Nagari legend *Sa da / si va / ra ya.*

9.106 Copper, 1.7 gm, 10 mm.

Copper, 3.0 gm, 13 mm.

Copper, 7.0 gm, 17 mm.
Copper, 15.4 gm, 22 mm.

Copper, 16.4 gm, 23 mm.

Obv. Garuda to left, hands joined in breast in the attitude of devotion. He kneels on his knee with the right foot on the ground in the *virasana* or heroic posture. Conch and discus in field near head.
Rev. Three-line Nagari legend with interlinear rules *Sri Sa da /si va ra / ya ru.*

9.107 Copper, 1.8 gm, 10 mm.

Obv. Garuda seated in *padmasana* with folded hands.
Rev. Three-line Nagari legend with interlinear rules *Sri / Sa da si va / ra ya.*

9.108 Copper, 1.5 gm, 11 mm.

Copper, 7.0 gm, 17 mm.
Copper, 15.6 gm, 21 mm.

Obv. Garuda standing with hands joined on the breast in an attitude of devotion. Sword below; conch and discus on either side of head. Unclear legend (?) at bottom left.
Rev. Three-line Nagari legend with interlinear rules *Sri Pra ta / pa Si va / ra ya* or *Sri Sa / da si va / ra ya.*

9.109 Copper, 7.9 gm, 18 mm.

Copper, 15.2 gm, 21 mm.

Obv. Crudely executed Garuda standing; conch and discus on either side of head. Unclear object at bottom left.
Rev. Three-line Nagari legend with interlinear rules *Sri Sa / da si va / ra ya ru.*
9.110 Copper, 3.4 gm, 13 mm.

Obv. Garuda standing with hands joined.
Rev. Three-line with interlinear rules; the first being sun and moon; the next two lines being Nagari legend *Sa da si va / (ra ya).*
9.111 Copper ? 4 gm, 13 mm.

Obv. Elephant to left; sword above.
Rev. Three-line Nagari legend with interlinear rules *Sri Sa / da si va ra / ya.*
9.112 Copper, 6.0 gm, 17 mm.

Obv. In a plain field above a ladder like object, a Sivalinga on left and a big couchant bull on right.
Rev. Three-line Nagari legend with interlinear rules *(Sri) / (Sa) da si va / ra ya.*

9.113 Copper, 2.8 gm, 12 mm.

Obv. Deity (?) seated with right hand holding an instrument and left hand resting on left leg which is raised up.
Rev. Three-line Nagari legend with interlinear rules *Sri Sa / da si va / ra ya.*

9.114 Copper, 2.1 gm, 13 mm.

Obv. Siva and Parvati seated on a raised seat.
Rev. Three-line Nagari legend with interlinear rules *Sa da / si va ra / ya ru.*

9.115 Copper, 1.6 gm, 11 mm.

Obv. Garuda moving to left carrying a flag (?).
Rev. Three-line Nagari legend (*Sri Sa) / da si va / ra ya.*

Ramaraya

9.116 Copper, 2.7 gm, 13 mm.

Obv. In a circle of dots, Lord Venkatesa standing facing front.
Rev. Three-line Nagari and Kannada legend with interlinear rules *(Sri) / Ra ma / ra ya.*

Tirumalaraya
9.117 Gold, 1.7 gm, 10 mm.

Gold, 3.4 gm, 12 mm.

Obv. On raised seat meant to be a throne, Sri Rama is seated wearing tall crown or *kirita*, with Sita seated by his side to the left and Lakshmana standing behind the throne to the right. Lakshmana has strung bow on his right shoulder and his hands are joined in devotion. Rama's right hand is in *abhayamudra* or attitude of reassurance.
Rev. Three-line Nagari legend with interlinear rules *Sri Ti / ru ma la ra / ya lu.*
9.118 Copper, 3.6 gm, 16 mm.

Obv. In linear ring surrounded by a ring of dots, a boar charging to right with lifted tail and bristles on back standing on end. In field

above, dagger and sun.
Rev. In linear circle surrounded by ring of dots, corrupt three-line legend in Nandi Nagari characters resembling Kannada characters with interlinear rules *Sri Ti / ru ma la / ra ya.*
9.119 Copper, 3.6 gm, 16 mm.

Obv. In linear circle of dots, a boar charging to right. In the field above a dagger and sun.
Rev. Three-line Nagari legend with interlinear rules *Cha la ma / Ti ru ma / la ra ya.*
9.120 Copper, 3.7 gm, 16 mm.

Obv. In linear circle of dots, a boar charging to left. In the field above a dagger and sun.
Rev. Three-line Nagari legend with interlinear rules *Cha la ma / Ti ru ma / la ra ya.*
9.121 Copper, 2.5 gm, 12 mm.

Obv. Boar to right; a dagger in front; sun and moon above.

Rev. In circle of dots, corrupt two-line Kannada legend with interlinear rule *Ti ru ma / la ra ya.*
9.122 Copper, 2.3 gm, 13 mm.

Obv. Boar to left; a dagger in front; sun and moon above.
Rev. In circle of dots, corrupt two-line Kannada legend with interlinear rule *Ti ru ma / la ra ya.*
9.123 Copper, 2.9 gm, 16 mm.

Obv. In a circle of dots, Garuda kneeling to left with a dagger in front and conch and discus on either sides of head.
Rev. In linear circle surrounded by circle of dots, three-line Nagari legend with interlinear rules *Sri Ti / ru ma la / ra ya.*
9.124 Copper, 10.2 gm, 18 mm.

Obv. Couchant bull to left; a dagger in front, sun and moon above.
Rev. Three-line corrupt Nagari legend with interlinear rules *Sri Ti / ru ma la / ra ya.*

9.125 Copper, 3.6 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. In a linear circle surrounded by circle of dots, a dagger in center with a garland around it.
Rev. In linear circle surrounded by circle of dots, three-line Nagari legend with interlinear rules *Sri Ti / ru ma la / ra ya.*

9.126 Copper, 3.6 gm, 14 mm.

Obv. In a linear circle surrounded by circle of dots, a dagger in the center with discus to left and conch to right.
Rev. In linear circle surrounded by circle of dots, three-line Nagari legend with interlinear rules *Sri Ti / ru ma la / ra ya.*

9.127 Copper, 3.5 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. In a linear circle surrounded by circle of dots, Tusker elephant to left with sun and moon above and dagger in front. Four dots under a line in field below.
Rev. In linear circle, three-line Nagari legend with interlinear rules *(Sri cha) / la ma / ra ya.*

9.128 Copper, 3.5 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. In a linear circle surrounded by circle of dots, large conch to left and discus to right, with crescent moon above and sun below.
Rev. In linear circle surrounded by ring of dots, dagger in center and on both sides of it three-line Nagari legend *(Cha) / la ma / ra ya.*

9.129 Copper, 3.4 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. Within two borders of dotted circle and linear circle, a bull standing to left; a dagger in front, sun and moon above.
Rev. Within two borders of dotted circle and floral design, the Nagari legend *(Cha) / la ma / ra ya.* In the field in the middle between the two lines – a discus, Vaishnavite mark and conch. Minor variations exist in the reverse legend arrangement.

9.130 Copper, 3.4 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. In a linear circle, two Garuda facing each other with a dagger

in the center; string of dots under a line in field below.
Rev. Within two borders of dotted circle and floral design, the Nagari legend *(Cha) / la ma / ra ya.* In the field in the middle between the two lines – a discus, Vaishnavite mark and conch. Minor variations exist in the reverse legend arrangement.
9.131 Copper, 2.2 gm, 13 mm.

Obv. Goddess (Lakshmi?) seated in sukhasana pose.
Rev. Three-line Nagari legend with interlinear rules *Sri Ti / ru ma la / ra ya.*

Srirangaraya I
9.132 Gold, 1.7 gm, 10 mm.

Gold, 3.4 gm, 11 mm.
Obv. Under ornamental arch supported by ornamental pillars, Lord Venkatesa standing to front.
Rev. Three-line Nagari legend with interlinear rules *Sri Ra(m) / ga ra / ya.*
9.133 Copper, 10.1 gm, 21 mm.

Obv. In a linear circle, Garuda seated in *padmasana* with face turned to his right.
Rev. Within an ornamental square three-line legend in Nagari and Kannada with interlinear rules *Sri / Ra m ga ra / ya.*
9.134 Copper, 11.9 gm, 20 mm.

Obv. Gandabherunda carrying elephants in its beak and claws. The profile view of the bird is shown.
Rev. Within an ornamental square three-line legend in Nagari and Kannada with interlinear rules *Sri / Ra m ga ra / ya.*
9.135 Copper, 2.9 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. Garuda standing with hands joined, facing front.
Rev. Two-line Kannada legend with interlinear rule *Ra m ga ra / ya.*
9.136 Copper, 2.9 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. Standing Vishnu.
Rev. Two-line Kannada legend (*Ra) m ga / ra ya.*

Venkatapatiraya II
9.137 Gold, 3.4 gm.
Obv. Under plain arch supported by pillars of dots, Lord Venkatesa standing front.
Rev. Three-line barbarous Nagari legend with interlinear double rules *Cha la ma / Ve ka ta / ra ya.*

Also recorded, coin with three-line Nagari legend with interlinear double rules *Vi ra / Ven ka ta / ra ya.*
9.138 Copper, 10.5 gm, 20 mm.

Obv. Garuda to left in *virasana* pose, hands joined on breast in attitude of devotion.
Rev. Three-line legend in mixed Nagari and modern Kannada characters *Sri / Ve n ka ta / ra ya.*
9.139 Copper, 5.8 gm, 17 mm.

Obv. Garuda to left in *virasana* pose, hands joined on breast in attitude of devotion.
Rev. Three-line Nagari legend with interlinear rules (*Sri Vi) / ra Ve n ka ta / (ra ya).*

9.140 Copper, 14.2 gm, 21 mm.

Obv. Garuda kneeling to left in *virasana* pose, hands joined on breast in attitude of devotion. Conch and discus on either side of head.
Rev. Within an ornamental square, three lines; the first being sun and moon followed by legend in Kannada and Nagari *Ve m ka ta / ra ya.*

9.141 Copper, 10.2 gm, 20 mm.

Obv. Garuda seated with left leg folded and right leg brought down (*sukhasana* pose).
Rev. Three-line legend in mixed Kannada and Nagari characters with interlinear rules *Sri / Ve m ka ta / ra ya.*

9.142 Copper, 8.3 gm, 14 mm.

Copper, 12.1 gm, 21 mm.

Obv. Gandabherunda carrying four elephants on its beaks and claws; the bird is shown flying and the back view of the bird is shown.
Rev. Three-line legend in mixed Kannada and Nagari characters with interlinear rules ... / *Ve m ka ta / ra ya.*
9.143 Copper, 8.5 gm, 17 mm.

Copper, 16.2 gm, 20 mm.

Obv. Gandabherunda carrying four elephants on its beaks and claws.
Rev. Alternate Kannada and Nagari legend in three lines with interlinear rules ... / *Ve m ka .. / .. ra ya.*

9.144 Copper, 12 gm, 18 mm.

Obv. Narayana seated with his consort Lakshmi on his left thigh. One right hand holds discus while the other is in *abhayamudra*. One left hand holds the conch and the other is around his consort's waist.
Rev. Within an ornamental square, three-line legend in Nagari and Kannada with interlinear rules *Sri / Ve m ka ta / ra ya*.

9.145 Copper, 13.6 gm, 20 mm.

Obv. Couchant bull to left with sun and moon above.
Rev. Within an ornamental square, three-line legend in Nagari and Kannada with interlinear rules (*Sri*) / *Ve m ka ta / ra ya*.

9.146 Copper, 8.1 gm, 17 mm.

Obv. In a plain field, Hanuman seated in *padmasana*; the tail is curved near the head. The face is turned to right. His right hand is in *abhayamudra* (?); the left hand is raised up.

Rev. Three-line Nagari legend with interlinear rules *Sri Ve / ka ta (pa ti) / (ra ya).*

Srirangaraya II

9.147 Copper, 1.3 gm, 11 mm.

Obv. Bull couchant to right.
Rev. Telugu legend *Che ka ra / ya lu.*

9.148 Copper, 1.5 gm, 12 mm.

Obv. Bull couchant to right. In the field above, sun and moon.
Rev. Telugu legend *Che ka ra / ya lu.*

9.149 Copper, 1.5 gm, 12 mm.

Obv. Bull couchant to right. In the field above, sun and moon.
Rev. In an ornamental square, Telugu legend with interlinear rule *Che ka ra / ya lu.*

Ramadevaraya

9.150 Copper, 6.6 gm, 17 mm.

Obv. Gandabherunda to right.
Rev. A dagger in the middle and towards the left and right field

Left	Right
Moon	Sun
(Nagari) Ra	ma

9.151 Copper, 3.5 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. Siva and Parvati seated on a raised seat.
Rev. Same as in the previous coin.
9.152 Copper, 3.1 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. Narasimha.
Rev. Same as previous coin.
9.153 Copper, 4.0 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. Sudharsana Chakra or discus.
Rev. Same as previous coin.

Venkatapatiraya III
9.154 Gold, 3.4 gm, 11 mm.

Obv. Lord Venkatesa with Sridevi on right and Bhudevi on left.
Rev. Blank.
9.155 Copper, 11.9 gm, 20 mm.

Obv. Garuda kneeling to left in *virasana* pose with hands joined.
Rev. Within an ornamental square legend in Kannada with interlinear rules *Ra ma ra ja / Ve m ka ta ra / ya.*

The coin is also encountered with countermarks as shown in the coin below. It is possible that these countermarks were those of Barid shahis of Bidar. It is well known that Barid Shahis countermarked on Bahmanis coins. However the Barid Shahi rulers were ruling during 1504 to 1619 and unless the issues belong to Venkata II, this inference may be wrong.

9.156 Copper, 13.3 gm, 20 mm.

Obv. Crudely executed Garuda seated in *padmasana* with head turned to his right.
Rev. Within an ornamental square legend in Kannada and Nagari with interlinear rules *Sri / Ra ma ra ja / Ve m ka ta ra / ya.*

9.157 Copper, 10.4 gm, 20 mm.

Obv. Garuda seated with his left leg folded and right leg brought down (*sukhasana* pose).
Rev. Within an ornamental square legend in Kannada and Nagari with interlinear rules *Sri / Ra ma ra ja / Ve m ka ṭa ra / ya.*
In some specimens, the legend Ramaraja is repeated twice.

9.158 Copper, 11.5 gm, 20 mm.

Obv. Twin headed (Hanuman and Garuda ?) deity seated in *padmasana.*
Rev. Within an ornamental square legend in Kannada and Nagari with interlinear rules *Sri / Ra ma ra ja / Ve m ka ta ra / ya.*

Srirangaraya III
9.159 Gold, 1.7 gm, 11 mm.

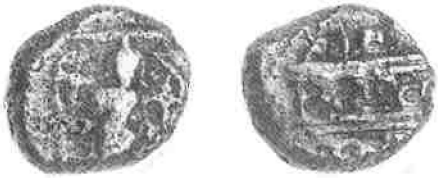
Gold, 3,4 gm, 11 mm.

Gold, 3,4 gm, 11 mm.

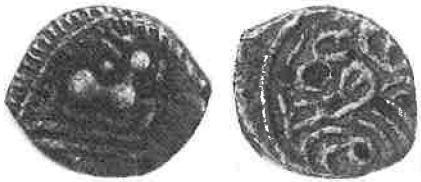
Gold, 3,4 gm, 11 mm.

Obv. Under arch, Venkatesa standing to front.
Rev. Three-line Nagari legend *Sri Vem ka / te sva ra / ya na mah.*
9.160 Gold, 0.3 gm, 7 mm.

Obv. Degenerated Kali.
Rev. Two-line Nagari legend *Sri Ra nga / ra ya ru.*
9.161 Copper, 3.9 gm, 14 mm.



Obv. Under arch, Venkatesa standing to front.
Rev. Three-line barbarous Nagari legend restored as *Sri Vem ka / te sva ra / ya na mah.*
9.162 Copper, 2.2 gm, 13 mm.



Obv. In a rayed circle, a couchant bull to right.
Rev. In linear circle around what appears to be a dagger, Kannada legend *Sri Ra m ga ra ya.*
9.163 Copper, 1.5 gm, 12 mm.

Obv. In a linear circle, a fish.
Rev. In a dotted circle, Kannada legend *Sri Ra m ga.*
9.164 Copper, 2.2 gm, 13 mm.

Obv. Standing figure with right hand raised.
Rev. In a dotted circle, Kannada legend *Sri Ra m ga.*
9.165 Copper, 2.0 gm, 13 mm.

Obv. Standing figure holding a bow; a dagger in the left field.
Rev. Kannada legend *Sri Ra m ga.*
9.166 Copper, 1.1 gm, 11 mm.

Obv. Standing figure (Rama?).
Rev. Kannada legend *Sri Ra m ga.*
9.167 Copper, 2.0 gm, 12 mm.

Obv. In a rayed circle, a dancing figure.

Rev. Kannada legend *Sri Ra m ga.*
9.168 Copper, 2.0 gm, 12 mm.

Obv. Two figures standing.
Rev. Kannada legend *Sri Ra m ga.*
9.169 Copper, 2.1 gm, 12 mm.

Obv. Seated deity.
Rev. Kannada legend *Sri Ra m ga.*
9.170 Copper, 2.0 gm, 12 mm.

Obv. Matsya avatar of Vishnu.
Rev. Kannada legend *Sri Ra m ga.*
9.171 Copper, 2.0 gm, 12 mm.

Obv. Kurma avatar of Vishnu.
Rev. Kannada legend *Sri Ra m ga.*

9.172 Copper, 2.2 gm, 12 mm.

Obv. Narasimha.
Rev. Kannada legend *Sri Ra m ga.*

9.173 Copper, 2.2 gm, 12 mm.

Obv. Vamana avatar of Vishnu.
Rev. Kannada legend *Sri Ra m ga.*

9.174 Copper, 2.2 gm, 12 mm.

Obv. Seated deity.
Rev. Kannada legend *Sri Ra m ga.*

9.175 Copper, 2.0 gm, 12 mm.

Obv. Hanuman moving to left.
Rev. Kannada legend *Sri Ra m ga.*

9.176 Copper, 2.0 gm, 11 mm.

Obv. Garuda standing facing.
Rev. Kannada legend *Sri Ra m ga.*

10

COINS OF THE BAHMANIS

History

After the initial attacks of Alauddin Khilji, Muhammad bin Tughluq established control of Deccan. However, his transfer of capital from Delhi to Daulatabad paved way for the rebellions to declare independence. In AD 735, Ahsan Shah, of Ma'bar declared his independence in Madurai. Hasan Gangu who was sent to Deccan to fight against Ismail who had revolted against Muhammad bin Tughluq, defeated Ismail, and was elected as king by the army. Hasan Gangu later changed his name to Ala-ud-din Bahman Shah.

Bahman Shah moved his capital from Daulatabad to Gulbarga, and renamed it as Ahsanabad. The kingdom was consolidated by his son Muhammad Shah I (1358 – 1375). This was the time, the Vijayanagar empire was established and the next two centuries saw a constant struggle for power between the two empires. Muhammad Shah had successes over Bukka. Mujahid Shah (1375 – 1378) succeeded his father. His limited time was spent in waging war against the Vijayanagar. He was murdered by Daud Shah who ruled for a short time. His brother Muhammad Shah II (1378 – 1397) succeeded him and his rule was the most peaceful in the history of Bahmanis. Muhammad II was succeeded by his son Tahmatan Shah who ruled for a short time before being assassinated by Daud Shah II. After the short rule of Daud Shah II, Feruz Shah ruled during 1397-1422. Devaraya I faced humiliation at the hand of Feruz Shah of Bahmani and had to give his daughter in marriage to Feruz Shah. However in AD 1417 Feruz Shah declared a war on Warangal. Feruz besieged for two years the fort of Pangal, but had to retreat because of break out of contagious disease. Devaraya seized this opportunity and inflicted crushing defeat on the Sultan. According to Ferishta, treachery in the Bahmani was responsible for this reversal. Ahmad Shah I, brother of Feruz Shah succeeded him and lost no time in avenging the recent setback at the hands of the Vijayanagar. He inflicted a heavy defeat on Devaraya II who was taken as prisoner without realizing that he was a king. Devaraya escaped and sued for peace. Ahmad Shah had also victories over Tilangana and captured Warangal. He engaged in a war against Hushang Shah of Malwa and Ahmad of Gujarat. He faced a

crushing defeat at the hands of the Gujarat Sultan. Ahmad Shah II (1436 – 1458) succeeded Ahmad I. This king had successes over the Vijayanagar. However indulgence in luxury and drink caused his downfall. He was succeeded by his son Humayun Shah (1458 – 1461). This king was known for his cruelty to the subjects. . Ahmad III, eight year old son of Humayun succeeded him who had to face defeat at the hands of Mahmud I of Malwa. Ahmad III who died on the night of his marriage was succeeded by his brother Muhammad III (1463 – 1482). The early years of Muhammad's reign was administered by Mahmud Gawan, the greatest minister in Bahmani's history. The territories were extended from Goa in the west to Machhlipatan in the east. Peace was maintained with Malwa. The loyal Gawan was however executed by the drunkard Muhammad III on a false allegation. This was the starting point for the downfall of the Bahmanis. Mahmud Shah, twelve year old child of Muhammad III, succeeded him. He was however a puppet at the hands of his nobles. The provincial governors at Ahmadnagar, Bijapur and Berar became autonomous. The Portugese seized Goa in 1510. After the death of Mahmud, Ahmad IV, Muhamamd IV, Wali-ullah and Kalimullah ruled but all being puppets in the hands of the powerful nobles. Finally the sultanate broke into five offshoots – Ahmadnagar, Berar, Bidar, Bijapur and Golkonda sultanates.

Chronology

	AH	AD
Ala-ud-din Bahman Shah	748 – 759	1347 – 1358
Muhammad Shah I	759 – 776	1358 – 1375
Ala-ud-din Mujahid Shah	776 – 779	1375 – 1378
Daud Shah I	779 – 780	1378
Muhammad Shah II	780 –799	1378 – 1397
Tahmatan Shah	799	1397
Daud Shah II	799 – 800	1397
Taj-ud-din Firuz Shah	800 – 825	1397 – 1422
Ahmad Shah I	825 – 839	1422 – 1436
Ala-ud-din Ahmad Shah II	839 – 862	1436 – 1458
Humayun Shah	862 – 866	1458 – 1461
Ahmad Shah III	866 – 867	1461 – 1463
Muhammad Shah III	867 – 887	1463 – 1482
Mahmud Shah	887 – 924	1482 – 1518
Ahmad Shah IV	924 – 927	1518 – 1521
Muhammad Shah IV	927 – 928	1521 – 1522

Wali-ullah Shah	928 – 930	1522 – 1524
Kalimullah Shah	930 – 933	1524 - 1527

Coinage

Bahmanis minted coins in gold, silver and copper. The gold coins are rare and most of the silver coins are scarce. The initial coinage of Bahman Shah was modeled on the Dehli coinage. However, later the Bahmanis adopted their own style and probably produced the an attractive coinage in the history of Karnataka numismatics, with wide variety of legends and giving full details of the issuer.

The Bahmanis minted coins from four mints – Ahsanabad (Gulbarga), Fathabad (Daulatabad), Muhammadabad (Bidar), Goa.

The Bahmanis coinage comprised of Gold and Silver *Tankas* and the copper coins called *Gani*. These are summarized in the following table.

Gold	
Heavy Tanka (dinar)	12.4 – 12.7 gm
Tanka	10.3 – 11 gm
Silver	
Tanka	10.5 – 11 gm
2/3rd Tanka	7.3 gm
1/3rd Tanka	3.5 gm
1/6th Tanka	1.5 – 1.7 gm
1/12th Tanka	0.9 - 1 gm
Copper	
Gani	15 – 16 gm
2/3rd Gani	10 – 11 gm
½ Gani	7 – 8 gm
1/3rd Gani	5 – 5.5 gm
1/6th Gani	2.8 gm

A comprehensive coverage of the coins can be found in the pioneering work of Stan Goran and Goenka - '*The Coins of the Indian Sultanates*' from which some coin scans have been used in the next section.

Description of Coins

Bahman Shah

10.1 Gold, 10.8 gm, 21 mm.

Obv. As-sultan al-azam Ala-ud-duniya wad-din Abul Muzaffar Bahman Shah as-sultan.
Rev. Sikandar al-thani Yamin-ul Khilafat Nasir amir al-muminin.
10.2 Silver, 10.7 gm, 26 mm.

Obv. As-sultan al-azam Ala-ud-duniya wad-din Abul Muzaffar Bahman Shah as-sultan.
Rev. Sikandar al-thani Yamin-ul Khilafat Nasir amir al-muminin.
Known dates: 755-760.
10.3 Silver, 7.3 gm, 19 mm.

Obv. As-sultan al-azam Ala-ud-duniya wad-din Abul Muzaffar Bahman Shah as-sultan.
Rev. Yamin al-Khilafat Nasir amir al-muminin.
10.4 Silver, 3.6 gm, 16 mm.

Obv. Ala-ud-duniya wad-din Abul Muzaffar Bahman Shah as-sultan.
Rev. Yamin al-Khilafat Nasir amir al-muminin.
10.5 Silver, 1.7 gm.
Obv. As-sultan al-azam Ala-ud-duniya wad-din.
Rev. Abul Muzaffar Bahman Shah as-sultan.
10.6 Silver, 0.9 gm, 8 mm.
Obv. Bahman Shah.
Rev. As-sultan.
10.7 Copper.

Obv. Bahman Shah as-sultan.
Rev. Ala-ud-duniya wad-din.
Known standards: 3.3 – 3.7 gm, 14 mm.
1.5 – 1.8 gm, 12 mm.
0.7 – 0.8 gm, 8 mm.
0.4 gm, 7 mm.

Muhammad Shah I
10.8 Gold, 12.8 gm, 22 mm.

Obv. Sultan-ul-ahd waz-zaman hami-e-millat rasul-ur-rahman.

Rev. Muhammad Hasan Bahmani. Mint (Ahsanabad) and date in margin.
Known dates: 771, 773.
10.9 Gold, 10.8 gm, 22 mm.

Obv. Sultan-ul-ahd waz-zaman Abul Muzaffar.
Rev. Muhammad Shah as-sultan ibn as-sultan.
Known dates: 763, 775, 776.
10.10 Silver, 10.8 gm, 28 mm.

Obv. Sultan-ul-ahd waz-zaman hami-e-millat rasul-ur-rahman.
Rev. Abul Muzaffar Muhammad Shah bin Bahman Shah as-sultan.
Known dates: 760, 761, 762, 764, 765, 767, 769, 771-777 (Ahsanabad).
761–767 (Fathbad).
10.11 Silver, 7.3 gm, 21 mm.

Obv. Sultan-ul-ahd waz-zaman Abul Muzaffar.
Rev. Muhammad Shah as-sultan ibn as-sultan.

Known date: 761.
10.12 Silver, 1.7 gm, 11 mm.

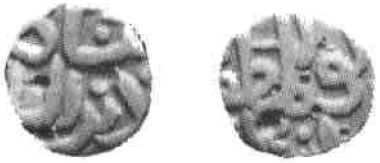
Obv. Binah din illah.
Rev. Abul Muzaffar Muhammad Shah.
10.13 Silver, 1.6 gm, 11 mm.

Obv. Abul Muzaffar.
Rev. Muhammad Shah.
10.14 Silver, 1.4 gm, 12 mm.

Obv. 778 Abul mughazi.
Rev. Muhammad Shah.
10.15 Silver, 1.7 gm, 11 mm.

Obv. Abul Muzaffar Muhammad Shah.

Rev. Al-hakim...allah.
10.16 Silver, 1.1 gm, 9 mm.



Obv. Binah din illah.
Rev. Abul Muzaffar Muhammad Shah.
10.17 Silver, 0.8 gm, 8 mm.

Obv. Abul Muzaffar.
Rev. Muhammad Shah.
10.18 Copper, 2.7-3.7 gm, 13-15 mm.

Obv. Al-muwayyid bi-Nasrillah.
Rev. Abul Muzaffar Muhammad Shah.
10.19 Copper, 2.6-3.6 gm, 13-15 mm.

Obv. Abul muzaffar Muhammad Shah.
Rev. Bin Bahman Shah as-sultan.

10.20 Copper, 2.0-2.6 gm, 13 mm.

Obv. Muhammad Shah.
Rev. Abd- illalah.
10.21 Copper, 2.0-3.3 gm, 13-15 mm.

Obv. Abul Muzaffar Muhammad Shah.
Rev. Ibn Bahman Shah as-sultan.
10.22 Copper, 1.3-1.6 gm, 10 mm.

Obv. Abul Muzaffar.
Rev. Muhammad Shah as-sultan.

Alauddin Mujahid Shah
10.23 Gold, 12.8 gm, 24 mm.

Obv. As-sultan al-azam zillallah fi-l-alam.
Rev. Ala-ud-duniya wad-din Mujahid Shah as-sultan.
Known date: 777.
10.24 Gold, 10.8 gm, 24 mm.

Obv. Al-muwayyid bi-Nasrillah Yamin-ul Khilafat Nasir Amir-ul muminin.
Rev. As-sultan al-azam Ala-ud-duniya wad-din Abul Mughazi Mujahid Shah as-sultan.
Known date: 779.
10.25 Silver, 10.8 gm, 28 mm.

Obv. As-sultan al-azam Ala-ud-duniya wad-din Abul Mughazi Mujahid Shah as-sultan.

Rev. Al-muwayyid bi-Nasrillah Yamin-ul Khilafat Nasir Amir-ul muminin.
Known dates: 778, 779.
10.26 Silver, 1.6 gm, 12 mm.
Obv. Abul Mughazi Mujahid Shah.
Rev. Binah...?
10.27 Copper, 3.4 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. Abul Mughazi.
Rev. Mujahid Shah.

Muhammad Shah II
10.28 Gold, 10.8 gm, 24 mm.

Obv. Al-muqtafi bi-awamir al-rahman al-mustarshid billah al-mannan.
Rev. Al-Nasir li-alwiyat al-ahsan Abul Muzaffar Muhammad Shah as-sultan.
Known dates: 780, 783, 793, 796-798.
10.29 Silver, 10.8 gm, 28 mm.

Obv. Al- Nasir lidin al-dayan al-hami li-ahl al-iman.
Rev. Al-wathiq bi-tayid al-rahman Abul Muzaffar Muhammad Shah as-sultan.
Known dates: 781, 782, 784, 786, 791-799 (Mint – Ahsanabad).
10.30 Silver, 3.5 gm, 16 mm.
Obv. Al- Nasir lidin al-dayan al-hami li-ahl al-iman.
Rev. Al-wathiq bi-tayid al-rahman Abul Muzaffar Muhammad Shah as-sultan.
10.31 Copper, 5.4 gm, 16 mm.

Obv. Muhammad Mahmud.
Rev. Abde Mabud.
Known dates: 791, 794-796.

Tahmatan Shah
10.32 Silver, 10.8 gm, 28 mm.

Obv. Al-Mustatautiq billah al-hannan Abul Muzaffar Ghiathuddunya wad-din
Rev. Tahmatan Shah as-sultan bin as-sultan.
Known date: 799 (Ahsanabad).
10.33 Copper, 5.4 gm, 16 mm.

Obv. Al-muayyad bi-nasr allah abul muzaffar.
Rev. in centre *Tahmatan Shah bin Muhammad Shah;* mint and date (799) in margin.

Daud Shah II
10.34 Silver, 10.8 gm, 28 mm.

Obv. Al-Mustauthiq billah-il hannan Abul Muzaffar Shams-d-duniya wad-din.
Rev. Daud Shah as-sultan bin as-sultan.
Known date: 799 (Ahsanabad).
10.35 Copper, 5.4 gm, 16 mm.

Obv. Al-muwayyad bi-Nasrullah Abul Muzaffar.
Rev. Daud Shah; date (799) in margin.

Firuz Shah
10.36 Gold, 12.6 gm, 25 mm.

Obv. Al-wathiq bi-tayid al-rahman Abul Muzaffar Firuz Shah as-sultan.
Rev. Ashhad an laillah illallah wahdahu la sharik lahu wa ashhad an Muhamad abdahu wa rasulahu.
Known date: 800 (Ahsanabad).
10.37 Gold, 11 gm, 25 mm.

Obv. Al-mustansir billah al-mannan al-wathiq bi-tayid al-rahman Abul Muzaffar.
Rev. Taj-ud-dunia wad-din Firuz Shah as-sultan.
Known date: 805, 806, 812, 813.
10.38 Silver, 10.8 gm, 28 mm.

Obv. Sultan-ul-ahade waz-zaman al-wathiq be-tayid-ur-rahman Abul Muzaffar.
Rev. Taj-ud-dunia wad-din Firuz Shah as-sultan.
Known dates: 800-825 except 809 (Ahsanabad).
10.39 Silver, 1.8 gm, 12 mm.
Obv. Firuz Shah i-zaman.
Rev. Taj-i-barar-i-bahman.
10.40 Silver, 0.8 gm, 9 mm.
Obv. Firuz Shah.
Rev. As-sultan.

10.41 Copper, 3.0-5.5 gm, 13-17 mm.

Obv. Raji Rizwan Muheymani.
Rev. Firuz Shah Bahmani. Mint and date in margin.
Known date: 813 (other dates may exist but not clear) - Ahsanabad.

10.42 Copper, 2.6-3.5 gm, 13-16 mm.

Obv. Al-Hakim be-Amrillah.
Rev. Firuz Shah.

10.43 Copper, 1.1-1.8 gm, 11 mm.

Obv. Buguzid illah.
Rev. Firuz Shah.

10.44 Copper, 1.1-1.7 gm, 11 mm.

Obv. Buguzid sultan.
Rev. Firuz Shah.
10.45 Copper, 1.7 gm, 11 mm.
Obv. Al Muwayyid bi-Nasirullahil Hannan.
Rev. Firuz Shah.

Ahmad Shah I
10.46 Silver, 11 gm, 28 mm.

Obv. As-Sultan Al-Adil Al-Bazil Al-Nasir-ud-din Ad-dayan Abul Mughazi.
Rev. Shahab-ud-duniya wad-din Ahmad Shah As-Sultan.
Known dates: 825 to 830 (Ahsanabad).
828 (Muhammadabad).
10.47 Copper, 4.4-5.5 gm, 15-18 mm.

Obv. Al-Mansur bi-Nasrillah Al Mannan.
Rev. Abul Mughazi Ahmad Shah as-sultan.
Known dates: 821, 822, 823, 825-831, 833-838.
Dates 821, 822, 823 exist although Ahmad Shah I had not ascended the throne?

10.48 Copper, 5.0-8.2 gm, 16-18 mm.

Obv. Al-Muwayyid bi-Nasrillah Al-Malikul Hannan.
Rev. Abul Mughazi Ahmad Shah as-sultan.
Known dates: 828, 830-838.

10.49 Copper, 14-16 gm, 20-24 mm.

Obv. Al-Mustauthiq Billa-hil Hannan Al-Mannan Al-Ghani.
Rev. Sultan Ahmad Shah bin Ahmad bin Al-Hasan Al-Bahmani.
Known dates: 832, 833, 835, 836-838.

10.50 Copper, 3.2-4.2 gm, 13-15 mm.

Obv. Qaleobazarin Kuffera.
Rev. Ahmad Shah Deendar.

10.51 Copper, 1.7 gm, 10 mm.
Obv. Ahmad Shah.
Rev. Khalad Al Fath.

Ahmad Shah II

10.52 Gold, 11 gm, 22 mm.

Obv. As-Sultan al-qawi al-islam jami al fadl wal adl wal ihsan.
Rev. Abul Muzaffar Ala-ud-dunya wad-din Ahmad Shah as-sultan.
Known date: 842 (Muhammadabad).
10.53 Gold, 11 gm, 20 mm.

Obv. As-Sultan al-qawi al-islam jami al fadl wal adl wal ihsan.
Rev. Abul Muzaffar Ala-ud-dunya wad-din Ahmad Shah bin Ahmad Shah as-sultan.
Known dates: 853, 855, 857, 858 (Muhammadabad).
10.54 Silver, 10.8 gm, 28 mm.

Obv. Al-Sultanul-Halim-ul Karim-ur-rauf Ala Ibad-il-lahil-Ghani Al-Muheymani.
Rev. Abul Muzaffar Ala-ud-dunya wad-din Ahmad Shah bin Ahmad Shah al-wali al-Bahmani.
Known dates: 838, 844, 845, 847, 850, 852, 856, 857, 860, 861 (Muhammadabad).

10.55 Copper, 14.8-16.8 gm, 20-23 mm.

Obv. Al-Mu-at-tasim be-hablil-lahil Mannan Summi Khalil-ur-Rahman Abul Muzaffar.
Rev. Ala-ud-dunya-wad-din Ahmad Shah bin Ahmad Shah as-Sultan.
Known dates: 838-858, 860.

10.56 Copper, 9.1-11.5 gm, 18-20 mm.

Obv. Al-Mutawakkil Alal-lahil-Ghani.
Rev. Ahmad Shah bin Ahmad Shah Al-wali Al-Bahmani. Margin *Zuriba Behazarat Muhammadabad.*
Known dates: 840, 841, 845, 846, 848-858, 860, 868(error?).

10.57 Copper, 6.3-8.4 gm, 17-20 mm.

Obv. Al-wathiq bitaidil Malikilah Abul Muzaffar.
Rev. Ahmad Shah bin Ahmad Shah Bahman Shah.
Known dates: 835, 838-857, 859, 860.

10.58 Copper, 5.5 gm, 16 mm.

Obv. Al-mustansir billah al-ghani Abul Muzaffar.
Rev. Ahmad Shah bin Ahmad Shah al-Bahmani.
Known dates: 838-854.
Other weights: 2.2-2.5 gm, 0.6 gm.
10.59 Copper, 3.2-3.6 gm, 13-14 mm.

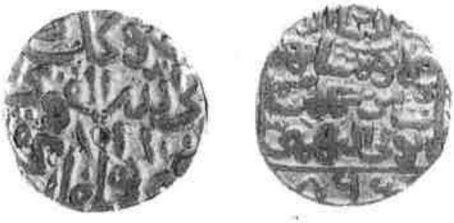
Obv. Ahmad Shah.
Rev. Zille illah.
10.60 Copper, 1.7 gm, 10 mm.

Obv. Ahmad Shah.
Rev. Jahanpanah.

Humayun Shah
10.61 Gold, 10.4 gm, 23 mm.

Obv. Extract from Quran.
Rev. Ala-ud-dunya wad-din Humayun Shah bin Ahmad Shah al-wali al-Bahmani.

10.62 Gold, 11 gm, 23 mm.



Obv. Al-Mutawakkil Alal-lahil-qawi al-ghani mugahzi.
Rev. Ala-ud-dunya wad-din Humayun Shah bin Ahmad Shah al-wali al-Bahmani.
Known dates: 862, 864, 865.

10.63 Silver, 10.8 gm, 28 mm.

Obv. Legends similar to previous type.
Rev. Legends similar to previous type.
Known dates: 859, 861, 862-865, 868 (Muhammadabad).

10.64 Copper, 14.8-16.5 gm, 20-23 mm.

Obv. Al-Mutawakkil Alal-lahil-qawi al-ghani Abul mugahzi.
Rev. Ala-ud-dunya wad-din Humayun Shah bin Ahmad Shah bin Ahmad Shah al-wali al-Bahmani.
Known dates: 862-866.
Also exists weight range 10.6-11 gm; Known dates: 862-865.

10.65 Copper, 8.0-8.3 gm, 17-19 mm.

Obv. Al-Mutawakkil ala karam allah al-hannan al-ghani.
Rev. Humayun Shah bin Ahmad Shah al-wali al-Bahmani.
10.66 Copper, 4.6-5.6 gm, 16-17 mm.

Obv. Dara i nigahban.
Rev. Humayun Shah bin Ahmad Shah as-sultan.
Known dates: 864-867.

Ahmad Shah III
10.67 Gold, 11 gm, 18 mm.

Obv. Al-wathiq billah al-ghani Abul Muzaffar nizam al-dunya wad-din.
Rev. Ahmad Shah bin Humayun Shah as-sultan al-Bahmani khallada allah mulkahu.
Known dates: 866, 867 (Muhammadabad).

10.68 Copper, 10.3-11.2 gm, 18-20 mm.

Obv. Ar-raji bitayid al-rahman.
Rev. Abul Muzaffar Ahmad Shah as-sultan.
Known dates: 866, 867.

10.69 Copper, 7.8 gm, 18 mm.

Obv. Al-muti al-mannan bi-amr allah.
Rev. Abul Muzaffar Ahmad Shah as-sultan.
Known dates: 865-867.

10.70 Copper, 13.8-16.3 gm, 20-24 mm.

Obv. Al-mustansir bi-nasr allah al-qawi al-ghani.
Rev. Ahmad Shah bin Humayun Shah al-Bahmani.
Known dates: 866, 867.

10.71 Copper, 3.0-5.5 gm, 15-17 mm.
Obv. Al-wathiq billah al-rahman.

Rev. Abul Muzaffar Ahmad Shah as-sultan.
Known dates: 865-867.
10.72 Copper, 4.0 gm, 15 mm.
Obv. Ahmad Shah bin Humayun Shah as-sultan.
Rev. Abul Mughazi Ahmad Shah as-sultan.

Muhammad Shah III
10.73 Gold, 11 gm, 22 mm.

Obv. Al-mutasim billah Abul Muzaffar Shams al-dunya wad-din.
Rev. Muhammad Shah bin Humayun Shah as-sultan khallada mulkahu.
Known dates: 868, 873, 877-879 (Muhammadabad).
10.74 Silver, 10.8 gm, 26 mm.

Obv. Legend similar to above.
Rev. Legend similar to above.
Known dates: 868, 869, 871-874, 876-880, 886 (Muhammadabad).
10.75 Copper, 16.2 gm, 22 mm.

Obv. Al-mutasim billah Shams al-dunya wad-din.
Rev. Muhammad Shah bin Humayun Shah as-sultan.
Weight standards: 15.0-16.8 gm – 868-888.
10.4-12.3 gm – 868, 870-878, 880-882, 885-886.
8.0-9.5 gm – 870, 871, 873, 874, 876, 877, 880.
5.1-5.4 gm – 876.
10.76 Copper, 2.4-2.9 gm, 14 mm.

Obv. Muhammad Shah.
Rev. bin Humayun Shah.
Other weight standard: 1.2 gm (11 mm).
10.77 Copper, 16.2 gm, 22 mm.

Obv. Al-mutasim billah Shams al-dunya wad-din.
Rev. Muhammad Shah bin Humayun Shah as-sultan Khallada Mulkuhu.
Known dates: 868-869.
10.78 Copper, 5.2-5.4 gm, 15-17 mm.

Obv. Al-mutasim billah Abul Muzaffar.
Rev. Muhammad Shah bin Humayun Shah as-sultan.
Known dates: 867.

10.79 Copper, 3.1-3.5 gm, 13 mm.
Obv. Zillelah.
Rev. Muhammad Shah.
Listed by Raja Reddy etal, but doubtful attribution. Possibly Ahmad shah's coin (see 10.59).
10.80 Copper, 5.0 gm, 14 mm.

Obv. Shams al-dunya wad-din.
Rev. Muhammad Shah bin Humayun Shah as-sultan.

Mahmud Shah
10.81 Gold, 11 gm, 22 mm.

Obv. Al-mutawakkil alallah al-qawi al-ghani as-sultan al-azam.
Rev. Abul Mugazi Mahmud Shah bin Muhammad Shah al-wali al-bahamani.
Known dates: 887, 889, 891, 892, 895, 898 (Muhammadabad).
10.82 Silver, 11 gm, 26 mm.

Obv. Al-mutawakkil alallah al-qawi al-ghani as-sultan al-azam.

Rev. Abul Mugazi Mahmud Shah bin Muhammad Shah al-wali al-bahamani.
Known dates: 887-891, 897 (Muhammadabad).
10.83 Silver, 1.8 gm, 13 mm.

Obv. Gowah fi; date.
Rev. Stylised boat or bale.
10.84 Copper, 15.2-16.6 gm, 21-23 mm.

Obv. Al-mutawakkil alallah al-hannan al-mannan abul mughazi.
Rev. Mahmud Shah bin Muhammad Shah as-sultan.
Known dates: 887-890.
Other denominations: 12.9-14.6 gm (20 mm), 8.2-8.6 gm (17 mm), around 5.0 gm (16 mm).
10.85 Copper, 10.5-16.5 gm, 19-22 mm.

Obv. Al-mutawakkil alallah al-hannan al-mannan abul mughazi.
Rev. Mahmud Shah bin Muhammad Shah al-Bahmani.
Known dates: 888.
10.86 Copper, 5.2-8.1 gm, 15-18 mm.

Obv. Al-mutawakkil alallah al-hannan al-mannan abul mughazi.
Rev. Mahmud Shah bin Muhammad Shah.
10.87 Copper, 7.0-8.4 gm, 17-19 mm.

Obv. Al-mutawakkil alallah al-hannan al-mannan.
Rev. Mahmud Shah bin Muhammad Shah as-sultan.
10.88 Copper, 10.6 gm, 19 mm.

Obv. Al-mutawakkil alallah al-hannan al-mannan.
Rev. Mahmud Shah bin Muhammad Shah al-Bahmani.
10.89 Copper, 6.0-14.0 gm, 18-22 mm.
Obv. Al-mutawakkil alallah al-hannan al-mannan.
Rev. Mahmud Shah bin Muhammad Shah.
Weights range from 8 – 14 gm with various size and shape.
10.90 Copper, 4.4-5.4 gm, 15-16 mm.

Obv. Al-mutawakkil alallah.
Rev. Mahmud Shah bin Muhammad Shah.

10.91 Copper, 5.6 gm, 16 mm.

Obv. Al-mutawakkil alallah.
Rev. Mahmud Shah bin Muhammad Shah as-sultan.
10.92 Copper, 10.1-11.1 gm, 19 mm.

Obv. Al-mutawakkil alallah al-qawi al-ghani.
Rev. Mahmud Shah bin Muhammad Shah al-Bahmani.
Known dates: 888.
10.93 Copper, 10.5 gm, 19 mm.

Obv. Al-mutawakkil alallah al-qawi al-ghani.
Rev. Mahmud Shah bin Muhammad Shah as-sultan.
10.94 Copper, 8.6-10.2 gm, 18-21 mm.

Obv. Al-muayyad bi-nasr allah al-ghani.
Rev. As-sultan Mahmud al-Bahmani.
Other denominations: 4.4 – 4.7 gm (15 mm).
10.95 Copper, 4.8 gm, 16 mm.

Obv. Al-muayyad bi-nasr allah.
Rev. Mahmud Shah bin Muhammad Shah.
10.96 Copper, 2.2 gm, 12 mm.

Obv. Mahmud Shah bin.
Rev. Muhammad Shah.
10.97 Copper, 4.7 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. Al-muayyad bi-nasr allah al-malik al-hannan al-mannan.
Rev. Mahmud Shah bin Muhammad Shah as-sultan.
10.98 Copper, 5.6 gm, 17 mm.
Obv. Al-mutawakkil alallah al-hannan al-mannan abul mugazhi Mahmud.
Rev. Shah sultan khailda mulkahuhu sultanah.

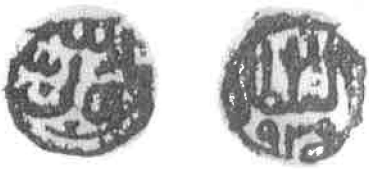
Waliullah Shah
10.99 Copper, 13.9-17 gm, 20-23 mm.

Obv. Al-muayyad bi-nasr al-malik al-qawi al-ghani.
Rev. As-sultan Wali allah bin Mahmud Shah al-bahmani.
Known date: 930.
10.100 Copper, 10.6 gm, 21 mm.

Obv. Al-muayyad bi-nasr allah al-ghani.
Rev. Wali allah as-sultan al-bahmani.
Known date: 930.
Weight standards: 10.8-11.0 gm (19-20 mm).
7.4-8.3 gm (17-18 mm).
10.101 Copper, 4.9-7.7 gm, 16-19 mm.

Obv. Al-muayyad bi-nasr allah.
Rev. Wali allah as-sultan.
Known date: 930.

10.102 Copper, 2.8 gm, 14 mm.



Obv. Wali allah.
Rev. As-sultan.
Known date: 930.

Kalimullah Shah
10.103 Copper, 16.7 gm, 22 mm.

Obv. Al-muayyad bi-nasr allah al-malik al-qawi al-ghani.
Rev. Kalim allah as-sultan bin Mahmud Shah al-bahmani.
Known date: 950.
10.104 Copper, 11.5 gm, 19 mm.

Obv. Al-muayyad bi-nasr allah al-ghani.
Rev. Kalim allah as-sultan al-bahmani.

Known dates: 951, 952.
Other denominations: 8-8.6 gm.
10.105 Copper, 5.6 gm, 16 mm.

Obv. Al-muayyad bi-nasr allah.
Rev. Kalim allah as-sultan.
Known date: 930, 952.
Other weight standard – 8.7 gm (18 mm).
10.106 Copper, 16.3-17.2 gm, 21-23 mm.

Obv. Al-mutawakkil alallah al-adil al-ghani.
Rev. Kalim allah as-sultan bin Mahmud Shah as-sultan.
10.107 Copper, 5.0-5.5 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. Al-mutawakkil alallahil.
Rev. Kalim allah as-sultan.
10.108 Copper, 16.7 gm, 21 mm.

Obv. Al-mutawakkil alallah al-adil al-qawi al-ghani.
Rev. Kalim allah as-sultan bin Mahmud Shah (al-bahmani).
10.109 Copper, 8.5-11.3 gm, 17-20 mm.

Obv. Al-mutawakkil alallah al-adil al-qawi al-ghani.
Rev. Kalim allah as-sultan al-bahmani.
Other denominations: 5.4-5.8 gm.
10.110 Copper, 2.2-2.9 gm, 12-14 mm.

Obv. Kalim allah.
Rev. As-sultan.

11

COINS OF ADIL SHAHI DYNASTY

History

Yusuf Adil Shah was the governor of Bijapur under the Bahmanis. In 1489, the Barid Shahis became powerful in Bidar, and taking advantage of the internal strife, Yusuf declared independence in about 1490 at Bijapur. Yusuf during his time had to align himself with one sultan or the other. He waged war against Vijayanagar to take the Raichur doab but died in the war during 1510. Ismail Adil Shah who succeeded Yusuf was young and Kamal Khan acted as his regent. Kamal was however murdered when he tried to usurp the throne. Taking advantage of the disorder at Bijapur, Krishnadevaraya of Vijayanagar invaded the Raichur doab and annexed it. His army destroyed many parts of Bijapur in 1522. Ismail had successes over Amir Barid of Bidar. Ismail also took Golkonda. In 1530, he was successful in his bid to regain Raichur. His son Mallu who ruled after him for a short while and the kingdom passed onto his another son Ibrahim I. Ibrahim sent his commander Asad to lay siege of Advani which was a failure. The invasion of Nizam Shah and Qutub Shah were repulsed. In 1551, Ramaraya of Vijayanagar captured Raichur doab from Bijapur. When Ali Adil Shah came to the throne in 1558, he was only sixteen years old. Ali sought the help of Ramaraya of Vijayanagar and defeated Nizam Shah of Ahmadnagar. Nizam Shah joined Qutub Shah of Golkonda and attacked the forces of Bijapur and Vijayanagar. This proved disaster and Ramaraya was successful in his demand of Bagalkot and Yadgir from Bijapur and Kovilkonda and Panagal from Qutub Shah. At some point, all the five Muslim sultans of Deccan wanted to curb Ramaraya. In the battle of Talikota which was fought during 1565, Ramaraya was beheaded and his head was paraded on a spear. In 1570, Ali and Nizam Shah attacked the Portugese, but Ali could not take Goa. Ali was murdered in 1580 and after his death, Ibrahim II came to the throne. He was only 9 years old and his aunt Chand Bibi managed the administration of the state. In 1619, Ibrahim marched against Bidar and captured it. In 1624, Ibrahim and Mughal forces defeated the combined armies of Ahmadnagar and Golkonda. In 1627, Ibrahim II was succeeded by his son Muhammad Adil Shah. Muhammad had to face the Mughal invasion twice - in 1631 and 1635. At this time Shahji Bhonsle (father of Shivaji) left Ahmadnagar forces and joined Bijapur forces. He and Ranadulla

Khan marched south and collected tribute from Bankapur, Keladi, Basavapatna and Bangalore. After Muhammad, his son Ali Adil Shah II came to the throne. Ali Adil had to fight very hard to suppress Shivaji who had become very powerful. Mughals invaded Bijapur twice. In 1668, Bijapur had to surrender to the Mughals the areas north of river Bhima. Ali died in 1672. After Ali Adil Shah II, his son Sikandar who was only four years old succeeded him. The frequent attacks of Shivaji and Mughals weakened the kingdom. Aurangzeb captured Bijapur in 1686.

Chronology

	AH	AD
Yusuf Adil Shah	895 – 916	1490 – 1510
Ismail Adil Shah	916 – 941	1510 - 1534
Mallu Adil Shah	941	1534
Ibrahim Adil Shah I	941 – 965	1534 – 1558
Ali Adil Shah I	965 - 988	1558 – 1580
Ibrahim Adil Shah II	988 – 1037	1580 – 1627
Muhammad Adil Shah	1037 – 1068	1627 – 1657
Ali Adil Shah II	1068 – 1083	1657 – 1672
Sikandar Adil Shah	1083 – 1097	1672 - 1686

Coinage

The coins of the Adil Shahis are mostly in copper. Some gold pagodas, half pagodas and fanams are known while the silver issues were struck in the form of larins. The copper coins are based on a unit called *falus* which is around 11-12 gm. The gold coins come in two categories – with and without legends. Apart from the larins, no other coins of the Adil Shahis have a mint name. No coins of this dynasty are known before the reign of Ali Adil Shah I.

Gold	
Pagoda	3.2 – 3.4 gm
Half Pagoda	1.6 gm
Fanam	0.4 gm
Silver	
Larin	4.2 – 4.9 gm
Copper	
1 ½ Falus	17.0 gm
Falus	11 – 12 gm
2/3rd Falus	7 –8 gm

1/3rd Falus	3.5 – 4.3 gm
1/6th Falus	2 gm
1/12th Falus	1 gm

Description of Coins

Ali Adil Shah I

11.1 Copper, 12 gm, 20 mm.

Obv. Asadullahil-Ghalib.
Rev. Ali ibn Abi Talib.
Other denominations:
7-8 gm, 16 mm.
3.7-4.3 gm, 14 mm.
2.3 gm, 13 mm.

11.2 Copper, 12 gm, 20 mm.

Obv. Same as previous but the arrangement of legend is different.
Rev. Same as previous but the arrangement of legend is different.

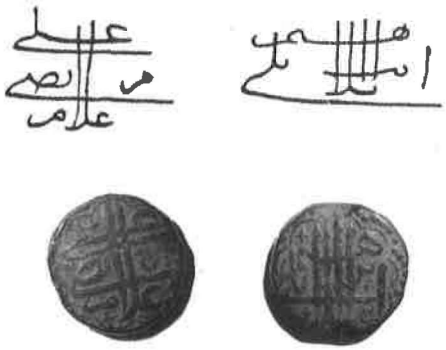
Other denominations:
8 gm, 16 mm.
4 gm, 14 mm.

Ibrahim Adil Shah II

11.3 Copper, 10.8-11.4 gm, 20 mm.

Obv. Ghulam-i-Murtaza Ali.
Rev. Ibrahim abla bali.
Other denominations:
7-8 gm, 16 mm.
3.7-4.0 gm, 14 mm.

11.4 Copper, 11.0-11.6 gm, 20 mm.



Obv. Ghulam-i-Murtaza Ali (arrangement of the legend different from previous).
Rev. Ibrahim abla bali (arrangement of the legend different from previous).

Other denominations:
7-8 gm, 16 mm.
3.5-4.0 gm, 14 mm.
11.5 Copper, 15.2 gm, 18 mm.

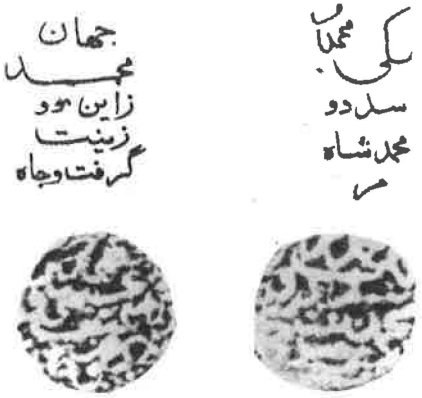
Obv. Same as previous but arrangements of legends different and on square planchets and with date 1022.
Rev. Same as previous but arrangements of legends different and on square planchets.
Other denomination: 7.7 gm, 15 mm.

Muhammad Adil Shah
11.6 Gold, 3.4 gm, 12 mm.

Obv. Jahan zin do Muhammad girift zinat-o jah.
Rev. Yake Muhammad-i-mursal duwam Muhammad shah.
11.7 Gold, 0.4 gm, 8 mm.
Obv. Legend as above but illegible.
Rev. Legend as above but illegible.
11.8 Copper, 17.3 gm, 21 mm.

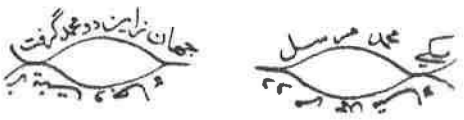
Obv. Jahan zin do Muhammad girift zinat-o jah.
Rev. Yake Muhammad-i-mursal duwam Muhammad shah.
Other denominations:
10-11.5 gm, 18mm.
7.5 gm, 18 mm.
3.5-4.0 gm, 14 mm.

11.9 Copper, 11.4 gm, 19 mm.



Obv. Jahan zin do Muhammad girift zinat-o jah (arrangement of legend different from previous).
Rev. Yake Muhammad-i-mursal duwam Muhammad Shah (arrangement of legend different from previous).
Other denominations:
7-8 gm, 16 mm.
3.5-4.0 gm, 14 mm.

11.10 Copper, 11.3 gm, 18 mm.



Obv. Jahan zin do Muhammad girift zinat-o jah (arrangement of legend around a dotted leaf).
Rev. Yake Muhammad-i-mursal duwam Muhammad shah (arrangement of legend around a dotted leaf).
Other denominations:
7-8 gm, 16 mm.
3.5-4.0 gm, 14 mm.

The coins with leaf motif were copied over a long period. The later coins have meaningless legends or have no legends. Some of the coins are illustrated here. See also 13.24 to 13.27 in *The Coins of Tamilnadu* by K.Ganesh.

Ali Adil Shah II

11.11 Silver (Larin), 4.5-4.9 gm.

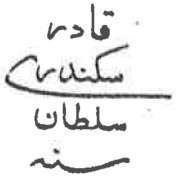
Obv. Ali adil shah.
Rev. darb lari dabuli sanah 1071.

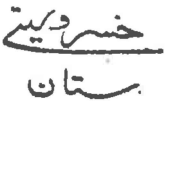
11.12 Copper, 11.5 gm, 19 mm.

Obv. Ghulam-i-Haidar-i-Safdar.
Rev. Ali adil shah sanah...
Date: 1069.
Other denominations:
7.5 gm, 16 mm.
3.7 gm, 14 mm.

Sikandar Adil Shah

11.13 Gold, 0.4 gm, 8 mm.
Obv. Sikandar.
Rev. *Sultan 1087.*
11.14 Copper, 11.3 gm, 20 mm.





Obv. Sultan Sikandar Qadri.
Rev. Khusro giti Sitan.
Date: 1087.
Other denominations:
7-8 gm, 16 mm.
3.5-4.0 gm, 14 mm.

Uncertain

These series of uninscribed gold pagodas and half pagodas are attributed to the Adil Shahis. Some series have Arabic letter resembling *Ain.*

11.15 Gold, 3.4 gm, 12 mm.

Uncertain symbols on both sides.

11.16 Gold, 1.7 gm, 11 mm.

Similar to 11.15.

COINS OF THE FEUDATORY CHIEFS

Nolambas

The Nolambas played a vital role in the political history of Karnataka from eighth century to eleventh century AD. They were thus contemporaries of Badami Chalukyas, western Gangas, Rashtrakutas and Chalukyas of Kalyana.

Chronology

Mangala Nolambadhiraja	AD 735 – 785
Simhapota Kali Nolambadhiraja	AD 785 – 805
Kolliarasa Charuponnera	AD 805 – 830
Polalchora I Nolambadhiraja (Pallavamalla)	AD 830 – 875
Mahendra I	AD 875 – 897
Ayyappadeva I	AD 897 – 933
Anniga Bira Nolamba	AD 920 – 940
Iriva Nolamba I or Dilipa	AD941 – 968
Nanni Nolamba I	AD 969 – 975
Mahendra II	AD 975 – 981
Iriva Nolamba II	AD 1010 – 1024
Jagadekamalla Nolamba	AD 1018 – 1036
Jagadekamalla Irmadi Nolamba	AD 1037 – 1044
Trailokyamalla Nanni Nolamba II	AD 1044 – 1054

Description of Coins

12.1 Gold, 3.8 gm. 13 mm.

Obv. Highly ornamented Nandi facing right. Sword and lamp post on either side; sun, moon and conch above.
Rev. Four line Kannada legend with separating lines *Sri Sri / I mma di No / la (m) ba Na ra ya / na.*

12.2 Gold, 3.8 gm, 20 mm.

Obv. Nine punch marks consisting of five bulls two Sri's and legend in two incuses *Na nni, No la m ba.*
Rev. Blank.
This is possibly an issue of Trailokyamalla Nanni Nolamba II (1044-1054) considering the fact that the punch mark issues were more prevalent during this period.

Coin of Gandara Gova

Gandara Gova was the title borne by the Rashtrakuta chief Bhimadeva. He was also a Mandalika Narayana under Chalukya king Jagadekamalla I (1018 - 1040).

12.3 Gold, 4.1 gm, 16 mm

Obv. Within a circle, lion with uplifted tail and forepaws raised; sun and moon above; a bird below.
Rev. Three-line Kannada legend *Sri Ga / ndara go / va.*

Coin of Vairigajakesari

Vairigajakesari is one of the many titles sported by Duddarasa, who was the son of Hitteyarasa and was ruling over Samhata Nadu, Pukumvadi and other territories. This is mentioned in an epigraph dated 6th July 1095 A.D. from village Vedur.

12.4 Gold, 3.8 gm, 13 mm.

Obv. A beautifully caparisoned elephant to right; on its back is a rampant lion.
Rev. Two line Kannada legend in eleventh century characters reading *Sri Vai ri ga / ja ke sa ri.*
Two horizontal rules separate the legend and the *ankusa* pointing to right below the second line.

Coin of Samantakesari

A stone inscription found north of the village Betapadi, Gooty taluk, Anantapur district during the reign of Western Chalukya king Vijayaditya Satyasraya (997-1008) mentions of a grant given by Vikramaditya, paternal uncle of Banaraja who was ruling over Turamare Vishaya as a Chalukyan feudatory. This Vikramaditya had the titles *Samantakesari* and *Tarunavasanta.*

12.5 Gold, 3.8 gm, 13 mm.

Obv. A lion to right; below a symbol resembling Kannada letter *ka.*
Rev. Sun and moon at the top; Kannada legend in two lines *Sri Sa ma / ntha ke sa ri.*

Coin of Guttara Bhima

Guttara Bhima was the title borne by the Gutta chieftain Chattarasa who ruled over Ballavadi 70 under the Nolamba chief Trailokyamalla Nanni Nolamba Pallava Peremadi. This is stated in an epigraph from Morigeri (1045) in Bellary district.

12.6 Gold, 3.85 gm, 14 mm.

Obv. A lion to right; sun, moon above along with some indistinct symbols.
Rev. Two line Kannada legend *Sri Gu tta ra / bhi ma.*
Below the legend are sun, moon and a parasol.

Coin of Kayavara Ganda

Kayavara Ganda is one of the titles borne by the chieftain, Maha Samanta Martandaya who was ruling over Mugunda in Dharwad Taluk, under Maha Mandalesvara Chattayya Deva of Kadamba family, who was in turn a feudatory of Chalukya Trailokyamalla Somesvara I. This is stated in an inscription dated AD 1045.

12.7 Gold, 3.75 gm, 20 mm.

Obv. Nine punch marks consisting of five lions, two Sri's and legend in two incuses *Ka ya va ra, ga nda.*
Rev. Blank.

Coin of Adataraditya

Adataraditya is the title borne by Kongalva chief Nripakama.

12.8 Gold, 4.05 gm, 14 mm.

Obv. Lion flanked by two lamps and a floral device on top.
Rev. Three-line Kannada legend *Sri Aa / da ta ra / di tya.*

Nidugal Coins

12.9 Gold, 3.4 gm, 13 mm.

Obv. Garuda with upraised right hand and left hand down touching the knee.
Rev. Three-line Kannada legend *Da na va / Mu ra ri / Ba (m) ta.*

12.10 Gold, 3.4 gm, 13 mm.

Obv. Hanuman with upraised right hand and left hand down touching the knee.
Rev. Three-line Kannada legend *Da na va / Mu ra ri / Ba (m) ta.*

12.11 Gold, 0.35 gm, 6 mm.

Obv. Hanuman with upraised right hand to right.
Rev. Kannada letter *Mu.*

Coin of Dandinagova

Coin with legend Dandinagova were initially reported from the village Mudakavi near Ramdurga.

12.12 Gold, 3.8 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. Figure of a decorated warrior moving to right; sun and moon on either side of the warrior.
Rev. Three-line Kannada legend *Sri Ni ga / lam ka ma la Dam / di na gova.*

Although the titles *Nigalankamala* and *Dandinagova* were widely used by many kings, the coin is attributed to Barma Bhupala who ruled over parts of Bijapur, Dharwar and Belgaum districts during the last quarter of 12th Century AD. He may have been a feudatory of the Chalukyas.

Coin with Legend Ammira

12.13 Copper, 9.8 gm, 19 mm.

Obv. Gandabherunda.
Rev. Kannada legend *A m mi ra.* Above the legend are three dots forming a triangle (like a leaf).

Between 1450 and 1454, Kapilendra, the Gajapathi king, reduced the Reddy kingdom of Rajahmahendry and sent an army under his cousin, Ganadeva, into the Kondavidu province of the Vijayanagar empire. The expedition was completely successful. The Vijayanagar army was defeated and driven out of Kondavidu. Kumara Hamvira, one of Kapilendra's son was appointed as the governor of Kondavidu. He led a huge army in 1468 into the southern province of Vijayanagar empire. The above coin is probably an issue of Hamvira.

Coins of Nagire Chiefs

The chiefs of Nagire ruled over parts of north Kanara district with Gerusoppe as their capital. They ruled as the feudatories of Vijayanagar empire.

12.14 Silver, 1.6 gm, 9 mm.

Obv. Within a linear circle, a lion to the left with fore paw raised and the tail curled up on its back; dagger above.
Rev. Three lines with interlinear rules; in the first line sun, three dots and crescent moon. In the next two lines Kannada legend *Sa lu va / ma la.*

12.15 Silver, 1.9 gm, 9 mm.

Obv. Similar.
Rev. Three-line Nagari legend *Sri / Ra ja dhi / ra ja.* Crescent moon and sun on either side of *Sri.*

12.16 Silver, 0.7 gm, 9 mm.

Obv. Lion as in previous coin.
Rev. Within a linear circle, Nagari legend *Ra ja dhi / ra ja*; sun and moon above.
12.17 Silver, 1.5 gm, 10 mm.

Obv. Elephant to left; dagger above.
Rev. Within a linear circle, Nagari legend in two lines *Ra ja dhi / ra ja.*
12.18 Silver, 1.9 gm, 9 mm.

Obv. Lion to the left with fore paw raised and the tail curled up on its back; dagger above.
Rev. Two-line Nagari legend *Sri De va / ra ya.*
12.19 Silver, 1.2 gm, 10 mm.

Obv. Within a linear circle, an elephant to left; sun and moon above.
Rev. Within a linear circle, Nagari legend in two lines (*Sri*) *De va* / (*ra ya*).
12.20 Silver, 0.2 gm, 7 mm.

Obv. Lion to the left.
Rev. Within a linear circle, Kannada letter *Ra*.
12.21 Copper, 10.98 gm, 20 mm.

Obv. Back view of Gandabherunda flying upwards carrying an elephant in each of its beak and claws.
Rev. In an ornamental square, three-line Ḳannada legend *Sri* / *Sa lu va* / *ma la* ..
12.22 Copper, 10.4 gm, 20 mm.

Obv. Back view of Gandabherunda flying upwards carrying an elephant in each of its beak and claws.
Rev. In an ornamental square, two-line Kannada legend with rule between the lines *Sri Sa lu* / *va ma la*.

Coin with legend *Rajadhiraja* is well known and was observed in the Kartoka hoard by P.L. Gupta and was attributed to the Chola

king Rajadhiraja. It is now generally accepted by the numismatists that owing to the fact that these coins are always found in the North Kanara region, these are the issues of the Nagire chiefs who ruled from there. Also the presence of the dagger on the coins can be explained to the titles such as *Tribhuvana Karthari* and *Karthari Trinetra* borne by the Nagire chief Saluva Malla and his successors.

One may be tempted to attribute coin with legend Devaraya to the Vijayanagar ruler Devaraya II due to the presence of an elephant on the obverse. However since this type was found along with the other types in the Gerusoppe hoard in 2003, which clearly belong to the chiefs of Nagire, this coin can be assigned to the Nagire chief Devaraya.

Coins of Keladi Nayaks

The state of Keladi, later known as Ikkeri, rose during the sixteenth century and at its zenith, the Keladi state extended up to Goa in the north and Cannanore in the south and bounded within itself the present districts of Hassan and Shimoga. For nearly 250 years, the rulers of Keladi successfully kept at bay the aggressive tendencies of the Portugese and Bijapur sultans.

The state was founded by Chaudappa Nayaka (1499 – 1515) who was employed by Krishnadevaraya. He was succeeded by Sadasiva Nayak (1515 – 1546) who was the most powerful ruler of the dynasty He is known to have routed the rulers of Kalburgi, Bidar, Bankapur and the Tulu and Kerala countries. Besides military exploits, Sadasiva is credited with having made grants to Brahmin and Veerasaiva mathas and constructing forts at Chandragiri, Keladi and Kasargod. The successors of Sadasiva continued as feudatories of Vijayanagar before Venkatappa Nayaka I (1582 – 1629) became independent in 1613. This most successful ruler of Keladi extended his kingdom on all sides and repulsed the Bijapur forces, defeating Bhairadevi of Gerusoppa and checked Portugese expansion.

Shivappa Nayaka (1645 – 1660) one of the distinguished ruler of Keladi helped Srirangaraya of Vijayanagar and also extended his territory till Mangalore. Chennamma assume the reigns in 1671 and had series of encounters with Wadeyars of Mysore. When Shivaji's son Rajaram entered Keladi territory, Chennamma offered him protection. The kingdom of Keladi was annexed by Hydar Ali in 1763.

Coinage

The epigraphs of the Keladi rulers provide information on the

names of the coins and also furnish details on their relative value. From inscriptions, we can deduce the following table.

Varaha = gadyana = 52 grains
Varaha = 2 honnu
Honnu = 2 dharanas
Honnu = 5 hanas
¾ Hana = mupaga
Hana = 2 adda
Adda = 2 haga
Haga = 2 bele
Haga = 4 visa
Visa = 2 arevisa
Haga = 16 kasu

12.23 Gold, 3.4 gm, 12 mm.

Obv. Siva and Parvati seated; Siva holds a trident in one of his right hand and an antelope in one of his left hand.
Rev. Three-line Nagari legend *Sri / Sa da si / va.*

12.24 Gold, 3.4 gm, 12 mm.

Obv. Siva and Parvati seated; above them is a stylized *prabhavali.*
Rev. Similar. However legend is of later period.

12.25 Gold, 3.4 gm, 12 mm.

Obv. Siva and Parvati seated.
Rev. Similar.
The three coins listed above are what are popularly known as *Ikkeri varaha*. These appear to have been minted over a long period as can be seen from the paleography of the reverse legend.
12.26 Gold, 3.4 gm, 12 mm.

Obv. Lakshmi and Narayana seated.
Rev. Three-line Nagari legend *Sri / Sa da / si va.*
12.27 Gold, 0.35 gm, 6 mm.

Obv. Siva and Parvati seated.
Rev. Three-line Nagari legend *Sri / Sa da si / va.*
The above coin is an example of *Ikkeri fanam*. Several variations exist. The legends vary from single letter to partial letters to complete legend as above. These fanams were issued over a long period.
12.28 Silver, 1.7 gm, 10 mm.

Obv. Siva and Parvati seated.
Rev. Three-line Nagari legend *Sri / Sa da si / va.*

Coins of Jagadevaraya

Jagadevaraya was a Palegar of Channapattana. He had ordered his brother and prime minister Ankusaraya to oppose Chamaraja Wodeyar V when the later had ordered his subordinate Bettada Arasu to proceed against Jagadevaraya's ally of

Nagamangala. In a battle fought during 1618 A.D., Ankusaraya obtained victory over the Mysore Wodeyar's army.

12.29 Copper, 2.7 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. Gandabherunda.
Rev. Within a square, two-line Kannada legend *Ja ga / de va.*

12.30 Copper, 2.7 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. Gandabherunda.
Rev. Two-line Kannada legend with interlinear rule between them *Ja ga de / va ra ya.*

Coin of Ankusaraya

Ankusaraya was the prime minister of Jagadevaraya whose coins were described above. He obtained victory over Bettada Arasu in the siege of Nagamangala. However he was defeated by Mysore Chamaraja Wadeyar.

12.31 Copper, 3.3 gm, 14 mm.

Copper, 3.3 gm, 14 mm.

Obv. Two *ankusa*; sun and moon.
Rev. Three-line Kannada legend with interlinear rules *Aa m ku sa / ra ya va / de ya lu.*

Coin of Narasappa

12.32 Copper, 3.0 gm, 14 mm.

Obv. Couchant bull to left.
Rev. Within a square, Kannada legend *Na ra / sa pa.*
Attributed to Narasappa Wodeyar, the chief of Jadakanadurga.

Coin of Muddu Virappa Nayaka (?)

12.33 Copper, 3.1 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. Couchant bull to left.
Rev. Within a square, Kannada letter *mu*; the whole enclosed in a linear circle.

This coin is tentatively attributed to Muddu Virappa Nayaka, a Hagalavadi Palegar.

Coins of Harathi Chiefs

The Vijayanagar king Venkatapatiraya during his reign gave

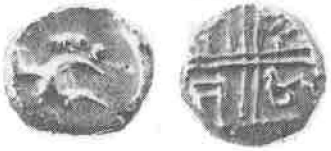
Harathikote (located near Hiriyur taluk), Sira and Nidugal provinces as grant to Rangappa Nayaka. Siddha Nayaka, Immadi Kanchappa Nayaka, Hugahati Nayaka, Saraja Krishnappa Nayaka, Saraja Rangappa Raja, Saraja Kasturi Rangappa Raja and Saraja Mummadi Rangappa Raja seems to have ruled after Rangappa Nayaka. We find that the Harathi chiefs assumed the title of Raja from about AD 1621. In a grant given in Kalavabagi village, we find that Saraja Rangappa Raja calling himself king of kings.

The coins of the Harathi chiefs have come to notice through the Sangenahalli hoard reported by Ganesh *etal* [2002].

12.34 Gold, 0.35 gm, 6 mm.

Obv. Lion to right with fore paw raised.
Rev. Two-line Nagari legend *Sri Sa / ra ja.*

12.35 Gold, 0.35 gm, 6 mm.



Obv. Lion to right with fore paw raised.
Rev. Two-line Nagari legend, each letter enclosed in a square *Sri Sa / ra ja.*

12.36 Gold, 0.35 gm, 6 mm.
Obv. Lion to left with fore paw raised.
Rev. Two-line Nagari legend *Sri Sa / ra ja.*

The precise attribution of these coins to a ruler is difficult since many of the Harathi chiefs had the title *Saraja.*

Sangenahalli hoard also yielded Durgi Varahas (see 9.84) and it is possible that these varahas were also issued by Harthi chiefs.

Provincial Issues

It is a well-known fact that during the Vijayanagar period, the issues of local coins be governors and other authorities was often permitted. Caesar Fredrick who visited the Vijayanagar in 1567 states that *when we came into a new Governor's country, as every day we did, although they were all tributaries to the king of Besenagar, yet everyone of them stamped a several coin of copper, so that the money that we took this day would not serve the next.*

Several of these coins are available in Karnataka. M.H. Krishna who made a study of these coins divided them to six classes forming a gradual series.

- Those with legible Nagari legends like Pratapa Krishnaraya, Pratapa Achyutaraya etc with thick double rules between the lines, the vertical strokes of the Nagari characters in three lines being so placed that they appear like parts of straight lines.
- The vertical lines are joined to each other forming a chequered pattern, while in the inter-spaces there are imitation Nagari characters.
- Two sets of vertical and horizontal lines cross each other and in the interspaces a meaningless but definitely formed L shaped design appears.
- In similar spaces appear small curved lines regular but meaningless and not connected with the horizontal or vertical lines.
- In similar interspaces regular small circles appear.
- Instead of double lines crossing each other, two sets of equi-distant parallel lines cross at right angles with the interspaces either blank or ornamented by single pellets.

M.H. Krishna further adds that even during the days of Krishnaraya and Achyuta, the local mints of the districts commenced to issue coins bearing the emperors names, which were generally barbarous. When the power of the empire began to decline and the local authorities grew more and more out of touch with the central power or unwilling to acknowledge its supremacy, the reverse device underwent a gradual degeneration until at last the chequered pattern stood meaningless. The sequence of degeneration may possibly be something like the classification above made. The chequered reverse type had become established before the middle of the seventeenth century. It was prevalent even in early eighteenth century as is evidenced by the appearance of Mysore issues of Kannada numeral coins. M.H. Krishna concludes by attributing the above six classes to be

provincial issues of Vijayanagar.

I. Coins with legend but with uncertain attribution

12.37 Copper, 3.1 gm, 17 mm.
Obv. Elephant moving to right with uplifted trunk and tail; above letter *la.*
Rev. Three-line Kannada legend *Ma na / da na ya / ka ru.*

This type is similar to the Devaraya II's elephant type. The letter on the obverse has been read as la or ni while the reading of the letter ma in the reverse is uncertain. The letter La on the obverse interposed with an absent letter kha with the legend on the reverse makes the reading La kha ma na da na ya ka ru. This is how the scholars such as Bahadur Venkayya and M.H. Krishna have read the legend and attributed the coin to be the issue of Lakshmana Danayaka who was the Viceroy in independent charge of Madhura province under Devaraya II.

12.38 Copper, 3.1 gm, 12 mm.
Obv. Garuda to right.
Rev. Within twin bordered square, two-line Kannada legend *Na ra / ya na.*

12.39 Copper, 2.1 gm, 10 mm.
Obv. Garuda to right.
Rev. Within twin bordered square, two-line Kannada legend *Sri Aa / na m tha.*

II. Big coins – appear to be of early type

12.40 Copper, 9.9 gm, 19 mm.
Obv. Lakshmi Narayana seated.
Rev. Within an ornamental square, an eight petalled lotus.

12.41 Copper, 9.7 gm, 18 mm.
Obv. Yali.
Rev. Gandabherunda.

12.42 Copper, 10.8 gm, 19 mm.
Obv. Lion to left; above legend not clear.
Rev. Gandabherunda.

12.43 Copper, 5.6 gm, 16 mm.
Obv. Lion to left.
Rev. Lotus.

12.44 Copper, 2.8 gm, 14 mm.
Obv. Couchant bull to right.
Rev. Lotus.

III. The following coins have on the reverse – within a prabhavali (or a lined circle) an ankusa flanked by sun and moon and other

indistinct objects.
12.45 Copper, 2.8 gm, 15 mm.
Obv. Standing Garuda.
12.46 Copper, 4.0 gm, 16 mm.
Obv. Standing Garuda.
12.47 Copper, 3.8 gm, 18 mm.
Obv. Elephant to left.
12.48 Copper, 4.0 gm, 17 mm.
Obv. Elephant to right.
12.49 Copper, 3.0 gm, 16 mm.
Obv. Geometrical pattern.
12.50 Copper, 3.9 gm, 17 mm.
Obv. Garuda to right.
12.51 Copper, 3.0 gm, 12 mm.
Obv. Corrupt Nagari legend probably reading (*Aa*) *m ka sa*; in the second line some indistinct objects.
12.52 Copper, 3.2 gm, 16 mm.
Obv. Yali?
12.53 Copper, 1.5 gm, 11 mm.
Obv. Discus.

IV. The following coins have only the ankusa on the reverse.
12.54 Copper, 3.3 gm, 12 mm.
Obv. Gandabherunda.
12.55 Copper, 2.5 gm, 10 mm.
Obv. Garuda to right.
12.56 Copper, 2.8 gm, 10 mm.
Obv. Elephant to right.
12.57 Copper, 1.4 gm, 11 mm.
Obv. Elephant to left.
12.58 Copper, 0.9 gm, 7 mm.
Obv. Lion looking back.

V. The following coins have on the reverse – within a square divided into four equal parts, object appearing like Kannada letter Ra.
12.59 Copper, 3.8 gm, 18 mm.
Obv. Horse to right.
12.60 Copper, 3.1 gm, 19 mm.
Obv. Gandabherunda.

VI. Reverse: Parallel lines intersecting each other; at the intersection a star symbol.

12.37

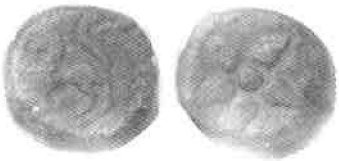
12.38

12.39

12.40

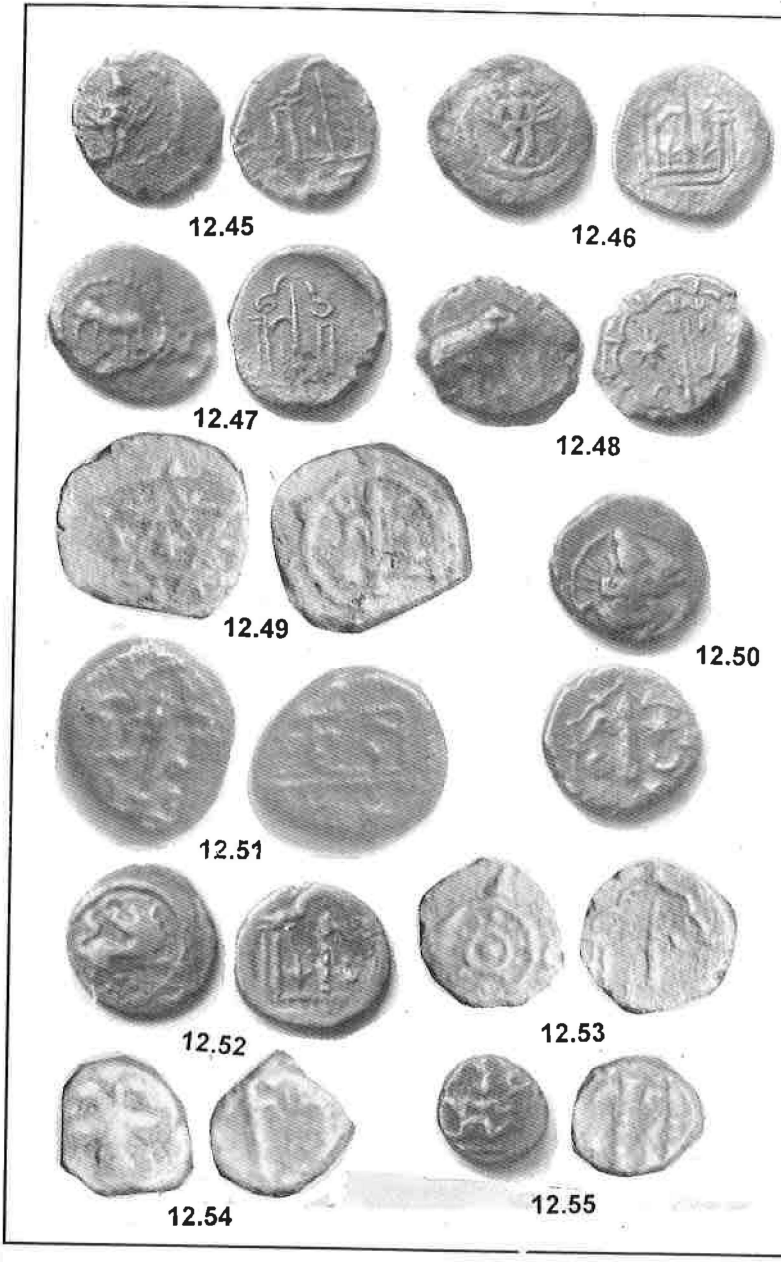
12.41

12.42



12.43

12.44



12.45

12.46

12.47

12.48

12.49

12.50

12.51

12.52

12.53

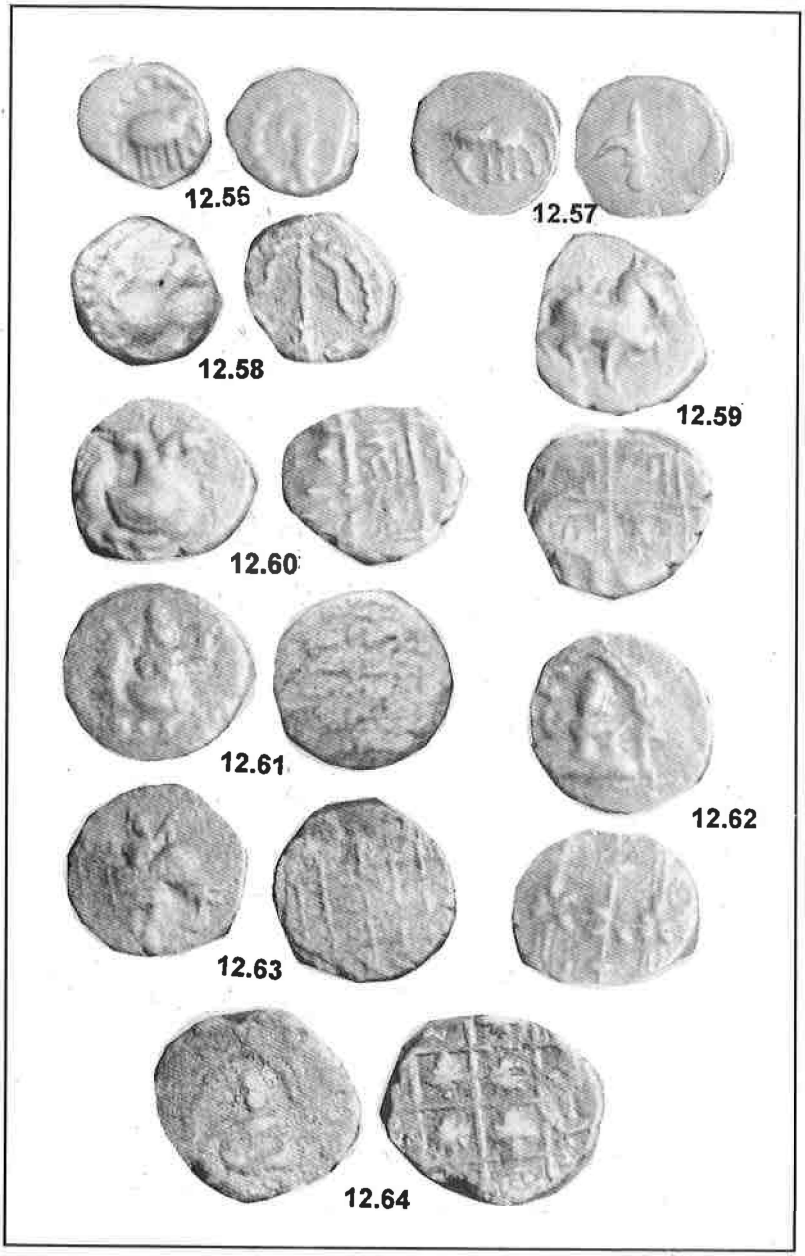
12.54

12.55

12.61 Copper, 2.8 gm, 16 mm.
Obv. Half human (Sarasvati?) half bird (peacock).
12.62 Copper, 3.3 gm, 16 mm.
Obv. Within a *prabhavali* a deity.
12.63 Copper, 2.3 gm, 16 mm.
Obv. Rider on elephant (the reverse has no star at the intersection).

VII. Reverse: Parallel lines intersecting each other; within the square formed due to intersection – pellets.
12.64 Copper, 3.0 gm, 18 mm.
Obv. Figure seated.
12.65 Copper, 3.5 gm, 18 mm.
Obv. Peacock.
12.66 Copper, 3.1 gm, 18 mm.
Obv. Within a *prabhavali*, Lord Ganesa.

VIII. Small coins with device on both sides.
12.67 Copper, 1.5 gm, 8 mm.
Obv. Lion (?) left.
Rev. Within a rectangle, Kannada numeral 10.
12.68 Copper, 1.5 gm, 8 mm.
Obv. Peacock to left.
Rev. Lotus.
12.69 Copper, 1.5 gm, 8 mm.
Obv. Peacock to right.
Rev. Geometrical pattern.
12.70 Copper, 1.6 gm, 8 mm.
Obv. Gandabherunda.
Rev. Lotus.
12.71 Copper, 1.4 gm, 8 mm.
Obv. Vaishnavite symbol.
Rev. Lotus.
12.72 Copper, 1.5 gm, 8 mm.
Obv. Horse to left.
Rev. Corrupt Nagari legend.
12.73 Copper, 1.1 gm, 8 mm.
Obv. Couchant bull to left.
Rev. Within a square, Kannada numeral 1.
12.74 Copper, 1.4 gm, 8 mm.
Obv. Garuda standing.
Rev. Corrupt Nagari legend.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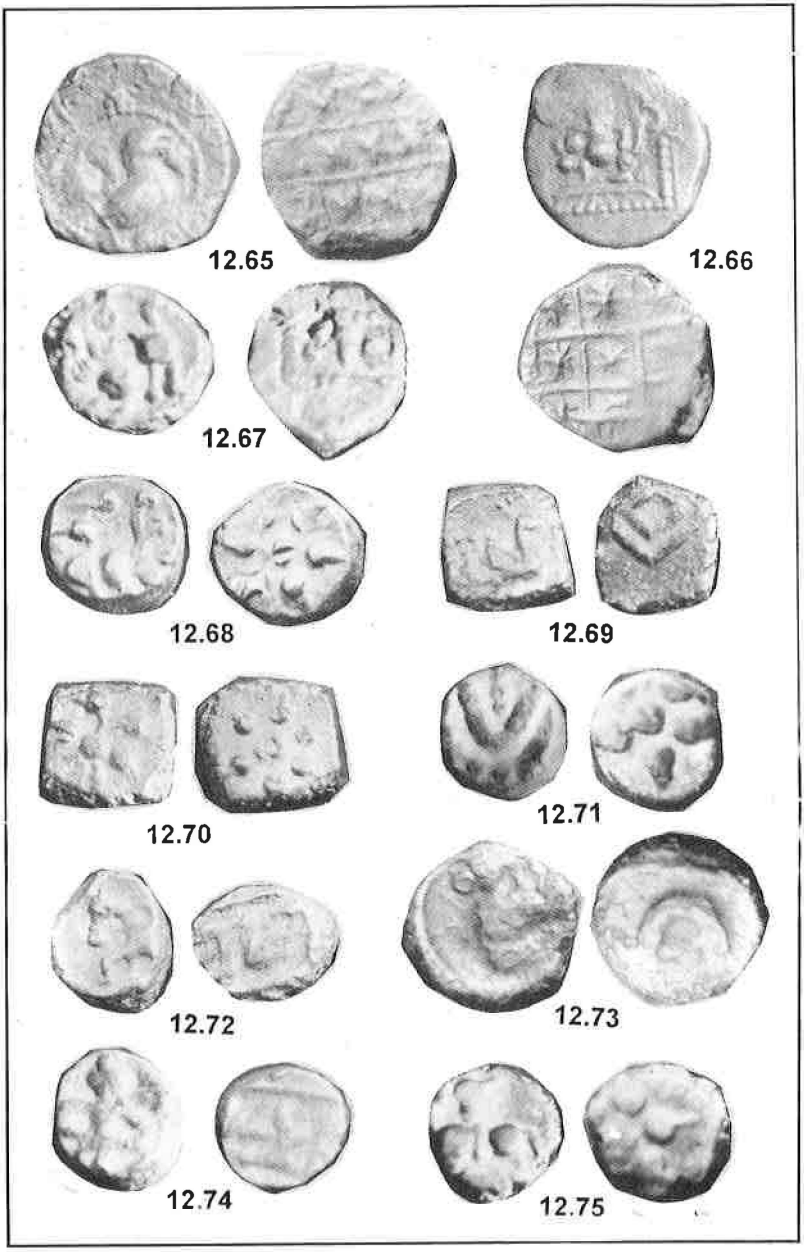
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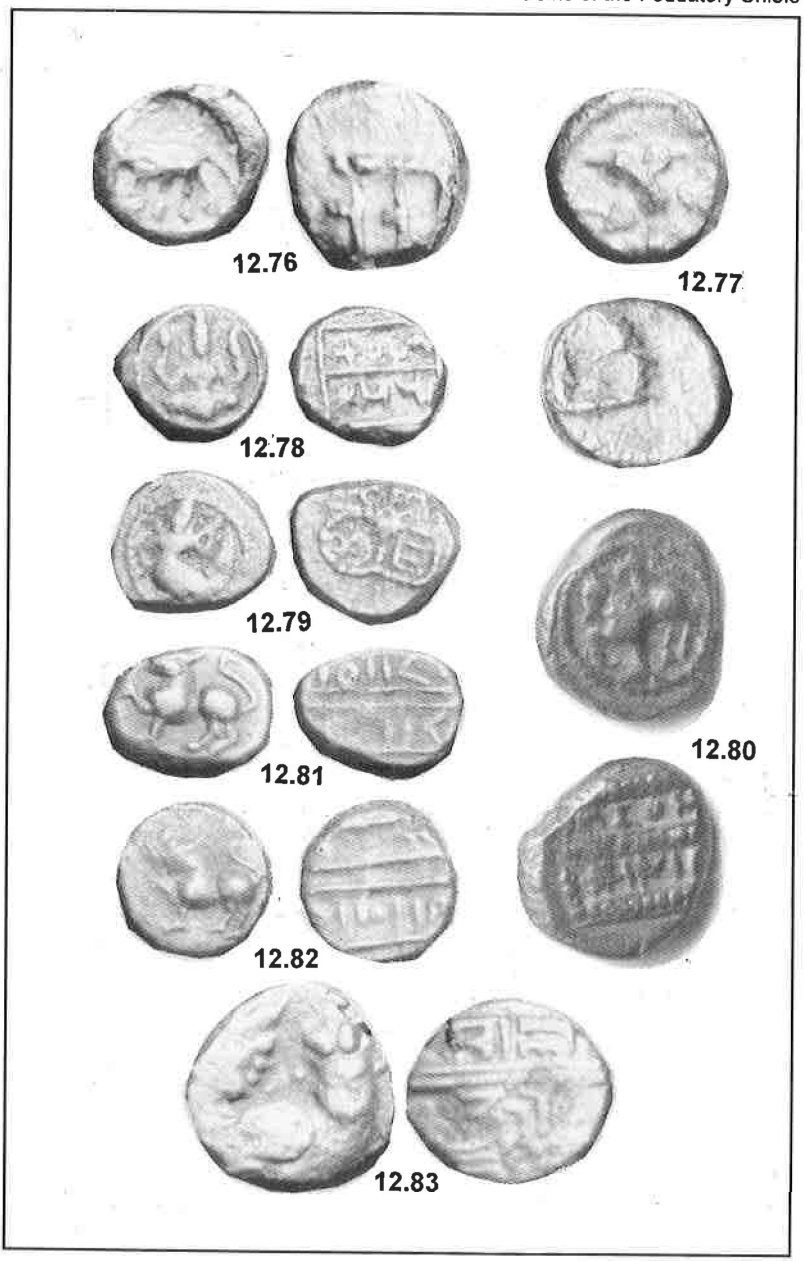
12.75 Copper, 1.4 gm, 8 mm.
Obv. Couchant bull to left.
Rev. Lotus.
12.76 Copper, 1.6 gm, 9 mm.
Obv. Elephant to left.
Rev. Nagari letter *Sri.*
12.77 Copper, 1.4 gm, 8 mm.
Obv. Gandabherunda.
Rev. Geometrical figure.

IX. Reverse: Within a rectangle border – in two lines indistinct objects.
12.78 Copper, 3.3 gm, 16 mm.
Obv. Lakshmi seated.
12.79 Copper, 3.4 gm, 16 mm.
Obv. Half swan (?) Sarasvati.
12.80 Copper, 3.4 gm, 16 mm.
Obv. Horse to left; above the horse a flag (?).

X. Reverse: Corrupt legend.
12.81 Copper, 3.1 gm, 14 mm.
Obv. Lion with fore paw raised.
12.82 Copper, 3.1 gm, 15 mm.
Obv. Lion with fore paw raised.
12.83 Copper, 3.7 gm, 14 mm.
Obv. Mythical bird.
12.84 Copper, 2.0 gm, 12 mm.
Obv. Lion looking back.
12.85 Copper, 1.7 gm, 10 mm.
Obv. Half swan (?) Sarasvati.
12.86 Copper, 3.0 gm, 16 mm.
Obv. Half swan (?) Sarasvati.
12.87 Copper, 3.1 gm, 17 mm.
Obv. Half swan (?) Sarasvati.
12.88 Copper, 3.1 gm, 13 mm.
Obv. Horse to left.
12.89 Copper, 2.9 gm, 13 mm.
Obv. Bird looking back.
12.90 Copper, 1.7 gm, 11 mm.
Obv. Peacock to left.
12.91 Copper, 2.2 gm, 12 mm.
Obv. Couchant bull to left.
12.92 Copper, 3.1 gm, 17 mm.
Obv. Ganesa.



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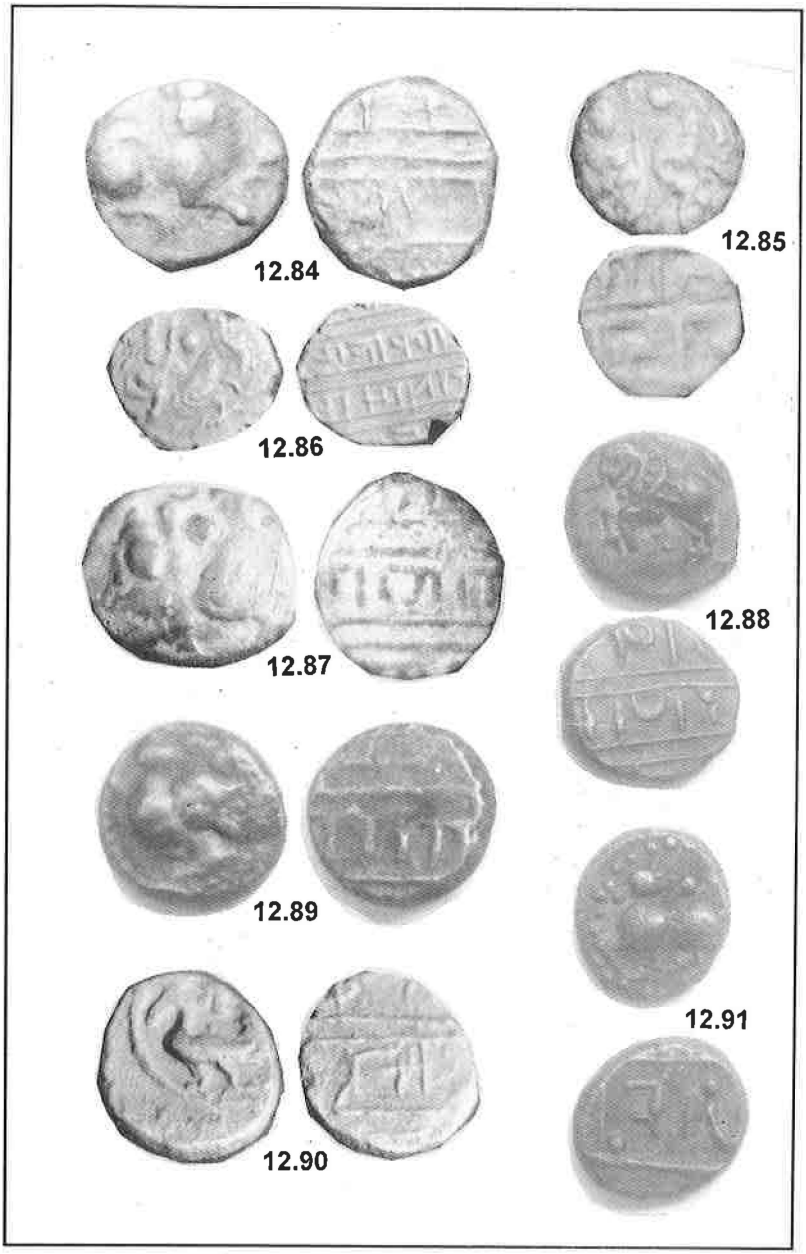
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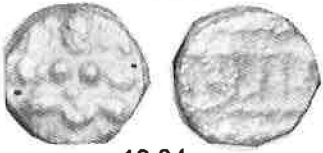
12.93 Copper, 1.1 gm, 10 mm.
Obv. Couchant bull to right.
12.94 Copper, 0.5 gm, 8 mm.
Obv. Lakshmi.
12.95 Copper, 2.5 gm, 12 mm.
Obv. God and Goddess seated.
12.96 Copper, 1.8 gm, 12 mm.
Obv. Gandabherunda.

12.92

12.93



12.94

12.95

12.96

COINS OF HAIDAR ALI AND TIPU SULTAN

History

Haidar Ali was born near Kolar in 1722. After serving with the Nawab of Arcot, he took military services under Nanjaraja, the minister of Mysore and the virtual ruler of Mysore for twenty years during Chikka Krishnaraja Wodeyar's reign. Haidar was appointed the military governor of Dindugal in 1755. The encounter with Marathas was successful and several small states including Chitradurga and Bednur were taken over in 1763. The town of Bednur, or Nagar as he termed it, became his capital and here is the first time he seemed to have started striking coins. In 1766, Malabar was taken by conquest. Although Chikka Krishnaraja Wodeyar's son succeeded him after his death, Haidar assumed the entire control of the Mysore State.

During the first Mysore war in 1769, Haidar was able to show great military ability and was able to dictate terms to the British. However the encounter with Marathas in 1772 was not successful. After the death of the nominal Raja of Mysore, Haidar was able to select a child as a representative for ruling the State while the entire control vested with him. In 1773 Coorg and Malabar were captured. Three years later several of the smaller States bordering on Mysore, including Bellary and Gooty were captured.

During the second Mysore war in 1780, Haidar had the promised assistance from his former foes, the Marathas and Nizam and also the co-operation of the French. The combined forces met the British forces. Haidar had initial success. However in 1781, he was defeated. He died in the camp in 1782. Although illiterate, Haidar Ali owed his success to great natural ability.

Tipu Sultan was born at Devanahalli in 1753 and commenced his reign with the war with the British. The second Mysore War ended in 1784. In 1783, Tipu re-captured the Bednur or Nagar. Throughout his reign he showed intense zeal to propagate his religion. In 1786, the combined forces of Marathas and the Nizam declared war and Tipu had to sue peace after restoring a number of forts previously captured. In 1788, he demolished the capital of Malabar and transferred his government from Calicut to Feroke. In the third Mysore war in 1790, the combined forces of the British, the Marathas and the Nizam attacked Tipu. Bangalore was taken

in 1791 and Seringapatam in 1792. By a treaty, Tipu had to surrender Malabar, Coorg, Dindugal and part of the Carnatic to the British while the Marathas received the territory between the river Krishna and Tungabhadra while the Nizam received the Cuddappah district. In the fourth and last Mysore War, Tipu died to an assault by the British in 1799.

Coinage

Haidar Ali assumed the sovereign right of minting coins only after the annexation of Bednur (Nagar) in 1763. Wherever he minted the coins, he adapted the existing local coinage with minor modifications. His Bahaduri pagoda, half pagoda and the fanams were copied from the pagoda struck by the Ikkeri Nayaks. The half pagoda with Balakrishna on the obverse is an adaptation of the Durgi pagoda. The Muḥammad Shahi pagoda stuck by him is an adaptation of the Mughal pagoda. There was also a fanam struck by him adopting the Viraraya fanam. Gold coins with mohur standard (11 gm) in the name of Shah Alam II were also issued.

His silver coins were not known until recently. They are very scarce. They were struck in the name of Shah Alam II from Haidar Nagar and Arcot.

Amongst the copper coins, the copper paisas with the elephant obverse were struck at Seringapatam during the last two years of his reign and this was the prototype used by his son Tipu. According to Henderson, similar type with the mint name Bellary may have been struck either by Haidar or Tipu although the extreme roughness of the coins indicate that they may be the issues of Haidar. The copper numeral coins issued by Haidar were probably reissues of similar coins struck by the Mysore kings. These have on the obverse Arabic numeral 2 repeated thrice and on the reverse Haidar's initial *He* within a chequered pattern. The copper coins with "tiger and battle-axe" have been attributed to Haidar due to the presence of the tiger. These are generally found in the Malabar region.

Tipu Sultan's innovation is seen on his coins, which show a greater variety. Many of the gold and silver coins afford testimony to the decorative value of the Arabic script, and it may be doubted if any coin more attractive than Tipu's double-rupee has ever been struck in India.

Tipu issued coins from 12 mints.

Pattan (Seringapatam)

Nagar

Faiz Hisar (Gooty)

Bengalur (Bangalore)
Farrukh-yab Hisar (Chitradurga)
Kalikut (Calicut)
Farrukhi (Feroke)
Salamabad (Satyamangalam)
Kaliqabad (Dindugal)
Zafarabad (Gurramkonda)
Khwurshed-sawad (Dharwar)
Nazarbar (Mysore)

Tipu had thus invented special names for the mints! During the first year of his reign, Tipu issued coins only from Pattan and Nagar. In the fifth regnal year the number of mints was increased to eight. Tipu had lost half his dominion in 1792, and we see a sudden decrease in the number of mints issuing the coins. From the tenth year to the end of the reign coins were only issued from Seringapatam, Nagar and Gooty mints and from the last of these only copper. In the seventeenth or last year, only two varieties of copper coin were struck, both at the Nagar mint.

The coins issued during the first four years of Tipu's reign bear the Hijri date, the numerals reading from left to right. From the fifth year onwards, Tipu introduced the Mauludi era and the figures reading right to left. The Hijri years are lunar years of twelve lunar months each, while those of the Mauludi system, are luni-solar years of twelve lunar months commencing from the birth of Prophet and not from his flight. The Mauludi year 1215 corresponds to 1787-1788.

The initial system for the name of the cyclic years was the abjad system but Tipu later changed it to abtath when he introduced the Mauludi era.

Regnal Year	Cyclic Year	Name of the cyclic year
1	37	*saki*, pure
2	38	*azal*, beginningless eternity
3	39	*jalau*, splendour
4	40	*dalv*, the sign Aquarius
5	41	*sha*, a king
6	42	*sara*, fragrant
7	43	*sarab*, a mirage
8	44	*shita*, winter
9	45	*zabarjad*, a topaz
10	46	*sahar*, dawn

11	47	*sahar*, a magician
12	48	*rasikh*, firm
13	49	*shad*, joyful
14	50	*hirasat*, a guard
15	51	*saz*, concord
16	52	*shadab*, moist
17	53	*barish*, rain

The copper coins issued from the Seringapatam, Nagar and Gooty mints during the last four years of Tipu's reign bear respectively the first four letters of the Arabic alphabet. The letter is placed above the elephant on the obverse.

Tipu also used the names for the twelve months in the abjad and abtath system.

Ahmadi, Bhahari, Jafri, Darai, Hashmi, Wasai, Zabarjadi, Haidari, Tului, Yusufi, Ezidi and Bayazidi are the names of the months in the abjad system.

Ahmad, Bhahari, Taqi, Samri, Zafri, Haidar, Khusravi, Dini, Zakri, Rahmani, Razi, and Rabani are the names of the months in the abtath system.

Tipu named his gold and silver coins after Muhammadan saints, Khalifas in the former coins and Imams in the later. The copper coins, with the single exception of the first name for the double-paisa, which is that of a Khalifa, bear the Arabic or Persian names of stars.

Coin	**Name**
Four-pagoda	*Ahmadi*
Double-pagoda	*Sadiqi*
Pagoda	*Faruqi*
Double-rupee	*Haidari*
Rupee	*Imami*
Half-rupee	*Abidi*
Quarter-rupee	*Baqiri*
One-eighth rupee	*Jafari*
One-sixteenth rupee	*Kazimi*
One-thirty-second rupee	*Khizri*
Double-paisa	*Othmani or Mushtari*
Paisa	*Zohra*
Half-paisa	*Bahram*
Quarter-paisa	*Akhtar*
One-eighth paisa	*Qutb*

No name is recorded in the gold fanam.

Two irregular grooves milled around the edge of the coin,

interrupted at regular intervals by transverse depressions (do they represent Allah?) are seen in most of the silver coins of Tipu Sultan.

Description of Coins

Coins of Haidar Ali

Gold Coins

13.1 Gold, 11 gm, 25 mm.

Obv. Ilah Hamidin Muhammad Shah saya fazl Alam Badshah Sikka Zad Barhaft Kishwar.
Rev. Manus Maimanat Sanah 15 He Julus Zarb Bahadur Pattan.
Known dates: RY 15, RY 17, 1197 (20).

13.2 Gold, 3.4 gm, 12 mm.

Obv. Siva with his consort Parvati seated on his left thigh.
Rev. On a granulated field *He.*

13.3 Gold, 3.4 gm, 12 mm.

Obv. Muhammad shah 1194.
Rev. Zarb Gooty.
Other known date 1198.

13.4 Gold, 1.7 gm, 10 mm.

Obv. Siva with his consort Parvati seated on his left thigh.
Rev. On a granulated field *He.*
13.5 Gold, 1.7 gm, 10 mm.

Obv. Balakrishna seated.
Rev. On a granulated field *He.*
13.6 Gold, 0.34 gm, 8 mm.

Obv. Degenerated Kali (similar to the obverse of Viraraya fanam).
Rev. Cluster of 12 dots in three rows; *He.*
13.7 Gold, 0.34 gm, 7 mm.

Obv. Siva with his consort Parvati seated on his left thigh.
Rev. On a granulated field *He.*
13.8 Gold, 0.34 gm, 7 mm.

Obv. Persian *He.*
Rev. Sanah 1189.
Other known date 1196.
13.9 Gold, 0.34 gm, 7 mm.

Obv. Persian *He.*
Rev. Kalikut 1166 (Error date possibly for 1196).

Silver Coins

13.10 Silver, 11.4 gm, 25 mm.

Obv. Ilah Hamidin Muhammad Shah saya fazl 1194 Alam Badshah Sikka Zad Barhaft Kishwar.
Rev. Manus Maimanat Sanah 17 He Julus Zarb Haidar Nagar.
Known dates: 1191 (14), 1192 (15), 1193 (16), 1194 (17), 1195 (18).

13.11 Silver, 11.3 gm, 25 mm.

Obv. Ilah Hamidin Muhammad Shah saya fazl 1196 Alam Badshah Sikka Zad Barhaft Kishwar.
Rev. Manus Maimanat Sanah 17 He Julus Zarb Arkat.
Known dates: 1195 (16), 1196 (17).

Copper Coins

13.12 Copper, 12.5 gm, 19 mm.

Obv. Elephant to right with uplifted tail.
Rev. Zarb Pattan sanah 1195.

Other known date 1196.
13.13 Copper, 12.5 gm, 19 mm.

Obv. Elephant to right with uplifted tail.
Rev. Zarb Bellary.
13.14 Copper, 13.0 gm, 19 mm.

Obv. Elephant to left with uplifted tail.
Rev. Zarb Bellary.
13.15 Copper, 12.5 gm, 19 mm.

Obv. Elephant to right with uplifted tail.
Rev. Zarb Pattan.
13.16 Copper, 1.6 gm, 11 mm.

Obv. Arabic numerals 222; above Kannada numeral 10.
Rev. Double cross-lines with the letter *He* in one or more interspaces. On some specimens the letter *He* is not visible. Coins

with Tamil *Ma* and crab like creature on the reverse instead of *He* have also been reported.
Kannada numerals seen are 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.
13.17 Copper, 6.2 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. Tiger with uplifted tail standing to right.
Rev. Battle-axe.
13.18 Copper, 2.8 gm, 12 mm.

Obv. Tiger with uplifted tail standing to right.
Rev. Battle-axe.
13.19 Copper, 0.7 gm, 9 mm.

Obv. Tiger with uplifted tail standing to right.
Rev. Battle-axe.

Coins of Tipu Sultan
Ahmadi
13.20 Gold, 10.95 gm, 23 mm.

Obv. Ahmad Din Dar Jahan Ast Raushan Ze Fatah Haidar He

Zarb Pattan Saal-I-saki-Sanah 1199 Hijri.
Rev. Huwa As-sultan Al-waheed Al-adil seum Bahari saal saki sanah 3 julus.
Known dates: Pattan - 1197 (1), 1198 (2), 1199(3).
The above Ahmadi is struck in the mohur standard. Henderson has not listed this type and the ones listed by him are of heavier standard (see next type).
13.21 Gold, 13.6 gm, 23 mm.

Obv. Ahmad Din Dar Jahan Ast Raushan Ze Fatah Haidar He Zarb Pattan Saal-I-Julu-Sanah 1215 Hijri.
Rev. Huwa As-sultan Al-waheed Al-adil seum Bahari saal Sha-sanah 5 julus.
Known dates: Pattan - 1198 (2), 1199 (3), 1215 (5).
13.22 Gold, 13.6 gm, 23 mm.

Obv. Muhammad Ahmad Din Dar Jahan Ast Raushan Ze Fatah Haidar He Ahmadi Zarb Pattan saal sara sanah 1216.
Rev. Huwa As-sultan Al-waheed Al-adil Tarikh-i-julus saal-sakh seum Bahari sanah 6 julusi.
Known dates: Pattan - 1217 (7), 1218 (8), 1219 (9).
Nagar - 1216 (6).

Sadiqi
13.23 Gold, 6.8 gm, 18 mm.

Obv. Muhammad Ahmad Din Dar Jahan Ast Raushan Ze Fatah Haidar He Sadiqi Zarb Pattan saal sarab sanah 1217.
Rev. Huwa As-sultan Al-waheed Al-adil Tarikh-i-saal sakh julus seum Bahari sanah 7 julu.
Known dates: Pattan -1216 (6), 1217 (7), 1218 (8), 1219 (9).

Faruqi
13.24 Gold, 3.4 gm, 12 mm.

Obv. Huwa As-sultan Al-adil sanah 1198 Hijri.
Rev. He and 1 (error for 2).
Known dates: 1197(1), 1198(2) and assigned to Pattan.
13.25 Gold, 3.4 gm, 12 mm.

Obv. Huwa As-sultan Al-adil sanah 1200 Hijri.
Rev. He Pattan; numeral 4.
Known dates: Pattan - 1200 (4).
Nagar - 1198 (2), 1199 (3), 1200 (4).
13.26 Gold, 3.4 gm, 12 mm.

Obv. Huwa Muhammad As-sultan Al-adil sanah 1216.
Rev. He and 6; *Dharwar.*
Known dates: Pattan - 1215 (5).
Nagar - 1215 (5).
Dharwar - 1216 (6).
13.27 Gold, 3.4 gm, 12 mm.

Obv. Huwa Muhammad As-sultan Al-adil sanah 1217.

Rev. Faruqi Khwurshed Sawad Sanah 7.

Obv. Faruqi Dharwar 6.
Rev. Huwa Muhammad As-sultan Al-adil sanah 1216.
Known dates: Patttan - 1216 (6), 1217 (7), 1218 (8), 1219 (9), 1220 (10), 1221 (11), 1223 (13).
Nagar - 1216 (6), 1217 (7).
Khwurshed Sawad - 1217 (7), 1218 (8).
Dharwar – 1216 (6).

Fanams
13.28 Gold, 0.34 gm, 7 mm.

Obv. He.
Rev. Zarb Nagar 1198.
Known dates: Pattan - 1197, 1198, 1199, 1200, 1201, 1215.
Nagar - 1197, 1198, 1199, 1200, 1215.
13.29 Gold, 0.34 gm, 7 mm.

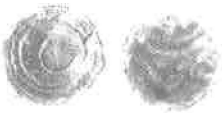
Obv. He.
Rev. Kalikut sanah 1199.
Known dates: Kalikut - 1198, 1199, 1200, 1215.
13.30 Gold, 0.34 gm, 7 mm.

Obv. He.
Rev. Zarb Nagar 1220.
Known dates: Pattan - 1216, 1217, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1221, 1222,

1223.
Nagar - 1216, 1217, 1220, 1221.
Khaliqabad – 1215, 1217.
Dharwar - 1216.
13.31 Gold, 0.34 gm, 7 mm.

Obv. He.
Rev. Kalikut sanah 1215.
13.32 Gold, 0.34 gm, 7 mm.

Obv. He.
Rev. Farrukhi 1216.
Known dates: Farrukhi - 1216, 1217, 1218.
13.33 Gold, 0.34 gm, 7 mm.



Obv. He.
Rev. Te; zarb Nagar.

Haidari
13.34 Silver, 22.7 gm, 37 mm.

Obv. Ahmad Din Dar Jahan Ast Raushan Ze Fatah Haidar He zarb Pattan Saal-i-Azal-sanah 1198 Hijri.
Rev. Huwa As-sultan Al-waheed Al-adil seum Bahari saal Azal sanah 2 Julus.
Known dates: Pattan - 1198 (2), 1198 (3), 1199 (3), 1200 (4), 1215 (5).
Nagar – 1200 (4).
Kalikut – 1215 (5) with Mohammad at the bottom.
13.35 Silver, 22.7 gm, 37 mm.

Obv. Muhammad Ahmad Din Dar Jahan Ast Raushan Ze Fatah Haidar Haidari He zarb Pattan Saal-i-Sara-sanah 1216.
Rev. Huwa As-sultan Al-waheed Al-adil Tarikh-i-Julus Saal Sakh seum Bahari sanah 6 julu.
Known dates: Pattan - 1216 (6), 1217 (7), 1218 (8), 1219 (9), 1219 (9) with coarse oblique milling, 1220 (10).
Nagar – 1215 (5).

Imami
13.36 Silver, 11.4 gm, 25 mm.

Obv. Ahmad Din Dar Jahan Ast Raushan Ze Fatah Haidar He zarb Pattan Saal-i-Dilu-sanah 1200 Hijri.
Rev. Huwa As-sultan Al-waheed Al-adil seum Bahari saal Dilu sanah 4 Julus.

Known dates: Pattan - 1200 (4).
Nagar - 1200 (4).
13.37 Silver, 11.4 gm, 25 mm.

Obv. Muhammad Ahmad Din Dar Jahan Ast Raushan Ze Fatah Haidar He Imami zarb Pattan Saal-i-Sarab-sanah 1217.
Rev. Huwa As-sultan Al-waheed Al-adil Tarikh-i-Julus Saal sakh seum Bahari sanah 7 Julus.
Known dates: Pattan - 1216 (6), 1216 (7), 1217 (7), 1218 (8), 1219 (9) legend within rayed circle, 1219 (9) legend within row of dots and without oblique milling, 0122 (error date for 1220) (9), 1220 (9), 1220 (10), 1223 (13), 2026 (error date with sahar (regnal year 10)).
Nagar - 1216 (6).
Dharwar - 1216 (6), 1218 (8).
13.38 Silver, 11.4 gm, 25 mm.

Obv. Same as previous type but the *Muhammad* at the bottom and date 1216 and saal Sara.
Rev. Huwa As-sultan Al-waheed Al-adil Tarikh-i-Julus Saal Sara seum Bahari sanah 6 Julus.
Known dates: Pattan - 1215 (5) left to right, 1216 (6) right to left.
This type was noticed for the first time by Ganesh *etal.*

Abidi
13.39 Silver, 5.6 gm, 20 mm.

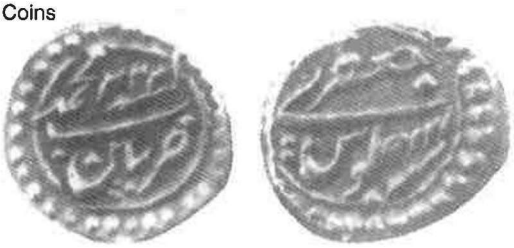
Obv. Muhammad Ahmad Din Dar Jahan Ast Raushan Ze Fatah Haidar He Abedi zarb Pattan Saal Sarab sanah 1217.
Rev. Huwa As-sultan Al-waheed Al-adil Tarikh-i-Julus Saal Sakh seum Bahari sanah 7Julu.
Known dates – Pattan - 1216 (6), 1217 (7), 1218 (8), 1219 (9), 1220 (10), 1221 (11), 1222 (12), 1224 (14).
Nagar - 1215 (5).
13.40 Silver, 5.7 gm, 20 mm.

Obv. Same as previous but *Muhammad* at the bottom and date 1215.
Rev. Huwa As-sultan Al-waheed Al-adil Tarikh-i-Julus Saal Sakh seum Bahari sanah 5 Sha.
Known dates: Pattan – 1200 (4), 1215 (5).

Baqiri
13.41 Silver, 2.8 gm, 17 mm.

Obv. Muhammad Huwa As-sultan Al-waheed Al-Adil sanah 1217.
Rev. Sanah 8 Baqari He Pattan.
Known dates: Pattan - 1216 (6), 1217 (7), 1218 (7), 1218 (8), 1219 (9), 1220 (10), 1221 (11), 1222 (12), 1223 (13), 1224 (14).

Jafari
13.42 Silver, 1.2 gm, 10 mm.



Obv. Muhammad Zarb Paṭtan sanah 1224.
Rev. Jafari sanah 14 julus.
Known dates: Pattan - 1218 (8), 1220 (10), 1221 (11), 1222 (12), 1223 (14), 1224 (14), 1225 (15), 1226 (16).

Kazimi
13.43 Silver, 0.75 gm, 10 mm.

Obv. Kazmi sanah 11 julus.
Rev. Muhammad Zarb Pattan sanah 1221.
Known dates: Pattan - 1220 (10), 1221 (11), 1222 (12), 1222 (16 error), 1223 (14), 1224 (14), 1225 (15), 1226 (16), 1662 (error for 1226) (16).

Khizri
13.44 Silver, 0.35 gm, 8 mm.

Obv. Zarb Darul Sultanat 1226.
Rev. Khizri 16.
Known dates: Pattan (Darul Sultanat) - RY 12, 1225 (15), 1226 (16).

Othmani or Mushtari
13.45 Copper, 21.5-22.8 gm, 26-28 mm.

Obv. Elephant to right with uplifted trunk; above flag; date 1218 near the tail.
Rev. Othmani Farrukhi Zarb Darul Sultanat.
Known dates: Pattan – 1218, 1219, 1220.
Nagar – 1218.
Farrukhi – 1218.
13.46 Copper, 21.5-22.8 gm, 26-28 mm.

Obv. Elephant to left with uplifted trunk; above flag; date 1218 near the tail.
Rev. Othmani Pattan Zarb Darul Sultanat.
Known dates: Pattan – 1218, 1219, 1220, 1221.
Farrukh-yab Hisar – 1218, 1219.
13.47 Copper, 21.5-22.8 gm, 26-28 mm.

Obv. Elephant to right with uplifted trunk; above flag and Persian legend *Mauladi*; date 1222 near the tail.
Rev. Mushtari Pattan Zarb Darul Sultanat.
Known dates: Pattan – 1222, 1223.
13.48 Copper, 21.5-22.8 gm, 26-28 mm.

Obv. Elephant to right with uplifted trunk; above flag and Persian legend *Mauladi*; date 1221 near the tail.
Rev. Mushtari Zarb Pattan.
Known dates: Pattan – 1221.
13.49 Copper, 21.5-22.8 gm, 26-28 mm.

Obv. Elephant to left; above flag; date 1222 near the tail.
Rev. Mushtari Nagar Zarb Darul Sultanat.
Known dates: Nagar – 1222, 1223.
13.50 Copper, 21.5-22.8 gm, 26-28 mm.

Obv. Elephant to right; above flag with Persian *alif.*
Rev. Mushtari Zarb Pattan Darul Sultanat Mauladi 1224.
Known dates: Pattan - 1224 (Alif), 1225 (Be), 1226 (Te).
13.51 Copper, 21.5-22.8 gm, 26-28 mm.

Obv. Elephant to right; above flag with Persian *alif.*
Rev. Mushtari Zarb Nagar Mauladi sanah 1224.
Known dates: Nagar - 1224 (Alif), 1225 (Be), 1226 (Te).

Zohra
13.52 Copper, 10.8-12.5 gm, 20-22 mm.

Obv. Elephant to right.
Rev. Zarb Nagar sanah 1197.
13.53 Copper, 10.8-12.5 gm, 20-22 mm.

Obv. Elephant to right; above date 1200.
Rev. Zarb Kalikut sanah 4.

Known dates: Kalikut – 1200, 1215 (right to left), 1215 (left to right).

13.54 Copper, 10.8-12.5 gm, 20-22 mm.

Obv. Elephant to left; above the uplifted tail date 1201.
Rev. Zarb Pattan.
Known dates: Pattan – 1200, 1201, 1215, 1216.

13.55 Copper, 10.8-12.5 gm, 20-22 mm.

Obv. Elephant to left; above date 1222.
Rev. Zohra Zarb Nagar.

13.56 Copper, 10.8-12.5 gm, 20-22 mm.

Obv. Elephant to left; above *Muhammad Mauladi* and date 1221.
Rev. Zohra Zarb Pattan.
Known dates: Pattan – 1221.

13.57 Copper, 10.8-12.5 gm, 20-22 mm.
Obv. Elephant to left; above *Alif;* date 1224 near the tail.
Rev. Zohra Zarb Nagar.

13.58 Copper, 10.8-12.5 gm, 20-22 mm.
Obv. Elephant to left; above *Alif;* date 1224 near the tail.
Rev. Zarb Nagar.

13.59 Copper, 10.8-12.5 gm, 20-22 mm.

Obv. Elephant to right; above *Alif.*
Rev. Zohra Zarb Pattan sanah 1224 Mauladi.
Known dates: Pattan – 1224 (Alif), 1225 (Be), 1226 (Te).
Nagar – 1224 (Alif), 1225 (Be), 1226 (Te), 1227 (Se).
Faiz Hisar – 1224 (Alif), 1225 (Be), 1226 (Te).

13.60 Copper, 10.8-12.5 gm, 20-22 mm.

Obv. Elephant to right; above date 1221 and *Mauladi.*
Rev. Zohra Zarb Pattan.
Known dates: Pattan – 1221, 1222, 1223.

13.61 Copper, 10.8-12.5 gm, 20-22 mm.
Obv. Elephant to left; above date 1222 and *Mauladi.*
Rev. Zohra Zarb Pattan.
Known dates: Pattan – 1222, 1223.
Nagar – 1221, 1223.

13.62 Copper, 10.8-12.5 gm, 20-22 mm.

Obv. Elephant to right.
Rev. Zarb Kalikut above date 1199.
Known dates: Nagar – 1199.
Kalikut – 1198, 1199.

13.63 Copper, 10.8-12.5 gm, 20-22 mm.

Obv. Elephant to right; above date 1200.
Rev. Zarb Nagar.
Known dates: Pattan – 1200.
Nagar – 1200, 1201.
Bengalur – 1200, 1210 (error date), 1215, 1216.
Farrukh-yab Hisar – 1201, 1215.
Kalikut – 1200, 1215

13.64 Copper, 10.8-12.5 gm, 20-22 mm.

Obv. Elephant to right; above date 1215.
Rev. Zarb Kalikut.
Known dates: Pattan – 1221, 1222, 1223.
Nagar – 1215, 1216, 1223.
Faiz Hisar – 1216, 1217, 1218, 1220 (error date), 1221, 1661 (error date), 1222.
Bengalur – 1215, 1216.
Farrukh-yab Hisar – 1215.
Farrukhi – 1216.
Kalikut – 1215.

13.65 Copper, 10.8-12.5 gm, 20-22 mm.

Obv. Elephant to left; above date 1216.
Rev. Zarb Salamabad.
Known dates: Pattan – 1215, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1221, 1222.
Nagar – 1216, 1217, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1221.
Faiz Hisar – 1215, 1216.
Bengalur – 1217, 1218, 1219.
Farrukh-yab Hisar – 1215, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1219.
Farrukhi – 1216, 1217, 1218, 1219.
Salamabad – 1216, 1217, 1218.
Khaliqabad – 1215 (error date), 1217.
Zafarabad – 1216, 1218, 1618 (error date for 1218).
Khwurshed-sawad – 1217, 1218.
Nazarbar – 1216.

13.66 Copper, 10.8-12.5 gm, 20-22 mm.
Obv. Elephant to left; above date 1222.
Rev. Zohra Zarb Nagar.
Known dates: Nagar – 1222, 1223.

The specimen illustrated appears to be restruck.

13.67 Copper, 10.8-12.5 gm, 20-22 mm.

Obv. Elephant to right; above date 1223.
Rev. Zohra Zarb Nagar.
Known dates: Nagar – 1223.

13.68 Copper, 10.8-12.5 gm, 20-22 mm.
Obv. Elephant to right; above *alif* and date 1224 near the tail.
Rev. Zohra Zarb Nagar.

Bahram

13.69 Copper, 5.5-5.8 gm, 15-16 mm.

Obv. Elephant to right; above date 1216.
Rev. Zarb Bengalur.
Known dates – Nagar – 1200, 1201.
Bengalur – 1215, 1216.
Farrukh-yab Hisar – 1215.
13.70 Copper, 5.5-5.8 gm, 15-16 mm.
Obv. Elephant to right; above date 1221.
Rev. Zarb Pattan.
Known dates – Pattan – 1220, 1221, 1222, 1223.
Nagar – 1215.
Faiz Hisar – 1217, 1221, 1222, 1223.
Bengalur – 1216, 1219.
Zafarabad – 1215.
13.71 Copper, 5.5-5.8 gm, 15-16 mm.

Obv. Elephant to right; above date 1221.
Rev. Bahram Zarb Pattan.
Known dates – Pattan – 1221, 1222, 1223.
13.72 Copper, 5.5-5.8 gm, 15-16 mm.
Obv. Elephant to left; above date 1201.
Rev. Zarb Pattan.
Known dates – Pattan – 1200, 1201, 1215.
Nagar – 1215.
13.73 Copper, 5.5-5.8 gm, 15-16 mm.

Obv. Elephant to left; above date 1216.
Rev. Zarb Nazarbar.
Known dates – Pattan – 1215, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1221.
Nagar – 1216, 1217, 1221, 1222, 1223.
Faiz Hisar – 1215, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1222.
Bengalur – 1215, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1219, 1220.

Farrukh-yab Hisar –1216, 1217, 1218, 1219.
Farrukhi –1217, 1218.
Salamabad – 1216, 1217, 1218.
Khaliqabad – 1215, 1216, 1217.
Zafarabad – 1216, 1218, 1618 (error date for 1218).
Khwurshed-sawad – 1217.
Nazarbar – 1216.
Zafarabad – 1216, 1217, 1218.
13.74 Copper, 5.5-5.8 gm, 15-16 mm.

Obv. Elephant to left; above date 1221.
Rev. Bahram Zarb Nagar.
Known dates – Nagar – 1221, 1222, 1223.
13.75 Copper, 5.5-5.8 gm, 15-16 mm.

Obv. Elephant to right; above *Alif.*
Rev. Bahram Zarb Pattan 1224.
Known dates – Pattan – 1224 (Alif), 1225 (Be), 1226 (Te).
Faiz Hisar - 1224 (Alif), 1225 (Be), 1226 (Te).
13.76 Copper, 5.5-5.8 gm, 15-16 mm.

Obv. Elephant to right; above *Te.*
Rev. Bahram Zarb Nagar 1226 Mauladi.
Known dates – Nagar - 1225 (Be), 1226 (Te), 1227 (Se).

13.77 Copper, 5.5-5.8 gm, 15-16 mm.
Obv. Elephant to left; above *Alif* and *1224.*
Rev. Bahram Zarb Nagar.

Akhtar
Note: Most of the coins in Khaliqabad and Faiz Hisar mints display erroneous dates.
13.78 Copper, 2.6-2.9 gm, 12-13 mm.

Obv. Elephant to right.
Rev. Zarb Nagar sanah 1198.
13.79 Copper, 2.6-2.9 gm, 12-13 mm.
Obv. Elephant to right.
Rev. Zarb Pattan 1198.
13.80 Copper, 2.6-2.9 gm, 12-13 mm.

Obv. Elephant to right; above date 1215.
Rev. Zarb Bengalur.
Known dates – Pattan – 1200
Nagar – 1200.
Bengalur – No date, 1200, 1210 (error for 1200), 1215, 1216.
Kalikut – No date.
13.81 Copper, 2.6-2.9 gm, 12-13 mm.

Obv. Elephant to left; above date 1216.
Rev. Zarb Faiz Hisar.
Known dates – Pattan – 1215, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1219, 1219 (error - with *Bahram zarb Pattan* on the reverse), 1220, 1220 (left to right), 1221, 1222, 1223.

Nagar – 1216, 1217.
Faiz Hisar – 1215, 1216, 1217.
Bengalur – 1216, 1217, 1218, 1219.
Farrukh-yab Hisar –1216, 1217, 1218, 1219.
Farrukhi – 1217, 1218.
Salamabad – 1216.
Khaliqabad – 1215, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1225.
Zafarabad – 1218.
Nazarbar – 1216.
Zafarabad – 1218.
13.82 Copper, 2.6-2.9 gm, 12-13 mm.

Obv. Elephant to left; above the tail date 1201.
Rev. Zarb Pattan.
Known dates – Pattan – 1200, 1201, 1215.
Faiz Hisar – 1215.
Bengalur – 1215.
Khaliqabad – 1215.
13.83 Copper, 2.6-2.9 gm, 12-13 mm.

Obv. Elephant to right; above date 1221.
Rev. Zarb Pattan.
Known dates – Pattan – No date, 1221, 1222, 1223.
Nagar – 1216, 1217, 1621 (for 1216 and Zohra instead of Akhtar).
Faiz Hisar – 1217, 1222, 1223.
Bengalur – 1216.
13.84 Copper, 2.6-2.9 gm, 12-13 mm.
Obv. Elephant to right.
Rev. Zarb Farrukhi sanh 1216.
13.85 Copper, 2.6-2.9 gm, 12-13 mm.

Obv. Elephant to right; above date 1223.
Rev. Akhtar Zarb Pattan.
Known dates – Pattan – 1221, 1223.
Nagar – No date, 1126 (error for 1226 and Zohra instead of Akhtar).
13.86 Copper, 2.6-2.9 gm, 12-13 mm.

Obv. Elephant to left; above date 1223.
Rev. Akhtar Zarb Pattan.
Known dates – Pattan –1222, 1223.
13.87 Copper, 2.6-2.9 gm, 12-13 mm.

Obv. Elephant to right; above *Alif.*
Rev. Akhtar Zarb Pattan 1224.
Known dates – Pattan – 1224 (Alif), 1225 (Be), 1226 (Te).
Nagar - 1224 (Alif), 1225 (Be), 1226 (Te), 1226 (with mauladi Zohra instead of Akhtar).
Faiz Hisar - 1224 (Alif), 1225 (Be), 1226 (Te).
13.88 Copper, 2.6-2.9 gm, 12-13 mm.
Obv. Elephant to left; above *Alif* and *1224.*
Rev. Akhtar Zarb Nagar.

Qutb
13.89 Copper, 1.3 – 1.5 gm. 10 mm.

Obv. Elephant to left; above date 1218.
Rev. Zarb Pattan.
Known dates – Pattan – 1216, 1217, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1221.
Bengalur – 1218, 1219.
Farrukh-yab Hisar – 1217.

Salamabad – 1218.
13.90 Copper, 1.3 – 1.5 gm, 10 mm.

Obv. Elephant to right; above date 1222.
Rev. Qutb Zarb Pattan.
13.91 Copper, 1.3 – 1.5 gm, 10 mm.
Obv. Elephant to right; above date 1216.
Rev. Zarb Bengalur.
Known dates – Nagar – 1200.
Bengalur – 1216.
13.92 Copper, 1.3 – 1.5 gm, 10 mm.

Obv. Elephant to right; above *Alif.*
Rev. Qutub Zarb Pattan 1224.
Known dates – Pattan – 1224 (Alif), 1225 (Be), 1226 (Te).
Nagar – 1226 (Te).

COINS OF WODEYARS OF MYSORE

History

The Wodeyars ruled in the southern parts of Karnataka as subordinates of the Vijayanagar rulers. The palace records maintain the genealogy of the family commencing from Vijaya who has been called Yaduraya. He has been assigned the period between AD 1399-1423. He is described as the eleventh prince in this family after one Yaduvira. However no record pertaining to the reigns of the early princes up to Chamaraja Wodeyar III who is assigned period between 1513-1552 is known. Chamaraja Wodeyar III had partitioned his estate to his sons and Chamaraja IV was given Mysore. Raja Wodeyar I is assigned a period between 1578-1617. He extended the dominions by his military exploits. Raja Wodeyar took possession of Srirangapatna and shifted his capital to this historic city. Raja Wodeyar also captured several places from Jagadevaraya of Channapatna. In 1612, Venkatapatiraya confirmed Raja Wodeyar the possession of Ummattur and Srirangapatna. His grandson Chamaraja Wodeyar VI succeeded him. In 1630, Chamaraja Wodeyar VI conquered Channapatna from Jagadevaraya. Immadi Raja Wodeyar, posthumous son Raja Wodeyar succeeded him. But he was soon poisoned by the Dalvayi. He was followed by Kantirava Narasaraja, the son of Bettada Chamaraja.

Kantirava Narasaraja extended the kingdom of Mysore. He repulsed the attack of the Bijapuris under Ranadullah Khan. Kempe Gowda, the Chief of Magadi was defeated. Madurai nayaks were attacked and Satyamangalam and other places were captured. Kantirava was succeeded by Dodda Devaraja. Dodda Devaraja had to face the attack of Sivappa Nayak of Bednur The Nayak of Madura followed and Dodda Devaraja had to surrender Erode and Dharmapuri. Chikka Devaraja ruled during 1672-1704 and has been regarded as the most distinguished personality. Madugiri, Midagesi were conquered. Between 1690 and 1694, his territories were extended westwards up to Babubadangiri. It included Hassan, Banavar, Chikkamagalur and Vastara. He also besieged the fortress of Madura. Attack of Marathas was nullified. In 1704, he was succeeded by his son Kantirava Narasaraja II who was deaf and dumb. Dodda Krishnaraja II and Chamaraja VII

succeeded him. Both were weak rulers. Devaraya and Nanjaraja exercised control of power during Chamaraja VII's rule. Chikka Krishnaraja Wodeyar II who was only five-year old succeeded Chamaraja VII. This was the time Haidar Ali took control of Mysore. After the fall of Tipu Sultan in 1799, Krishnaraja Wodeyar III ruled for 68 years till 1861. The management of the kingdom during the initial period till 1811, was managed by Dewan Poorniah. British took over the administration in 1831.

Chronology

Raja Wodeyar	AD 1578 – 1617
Chamaraja Wodeyar VI	AD 1617 – 1637
Kanthirava Narasaraja Wodeyar	AD 1638 – 1659
Doddadevaraja Wodeyar	AD 1659 – 1672
Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar	AD 1672 – 1704
Kanthirava Narasaraja Wodeyar II	AD 1704 – 1713
Dodda Krishnaraja Wodeyar	AD 1713 – 1731
Chamaraja Wodeyar VII	AD 1731 – 1734
Krishnaraja Wodeyar II	AD 1734 – 1766
Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan	AD 1766 – 1799
Krishnaraja Wodeyar III	AD 1799 – 1861

Coinage

The coins of the Wodeyars follow the style of Vijayanagar empire with whom they initially had the subordinate relationship. The gold fanams and half varahas of Kanthirava Narasaraja Wodeyar as well as the Varaha of Krishnaraja Wodeyar are typologically similar to the Vijayanagar empire.

The coins in all probability were first minted by Kanthirava Narasaraja, while the anonymous coins could have been minted by his predecessors. Kanthirava hana and half varaha are found in the Karnataka region, while all his copper coins are found in the Kongu region of Tamilnadu. The next king who seemed to have issued inscribed coins is Chikkadevaraja, whose half varahas are relatively scarce. It is surprising that the inscribed coins of other kings are not known.

The uninscribed copper coins found in large numbers in Mysore and surrounding areas are tentatively attributed to the Wodeyars as the inscribed coins of these kings before Krishnaraja III are not known from the Mysore region.

The numeral coins with Kannada numerals from 1 to 33 have attracted the attention of various scholars. The numeral are

believed to represent the regnal years. M.H. Krishna assigned these coins to Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar or Krishnaraja Wodeyar II as both these kings ruled for a period of 32 years. The attribution seems to have a flaw because of the existence of the coin with numeral 33. Ganesh and Girijapathy attributed coins with numeral 1 to 32 to Krishnaraja Wodeyar II (1734 – 1766) and the coin with Kannada numeral 33 to Krishnaraja Wodeyar III. They give the following reasons.

- Haidar Ali had issued coins with Kannada numeral and Arabic letter 222 on the obverse. With the known fact of Haidar Ali copying the existing local coinage, the numeral coins were prevalent at the time of his issue. Krishnaraja II was ruling during this period.
- The coins with numeral 33 is not in Kannada but follows the Persian numeral which means that these coins were issued by a king with British influence. Krishnaraja III, immediately succeeded Tipu Sultan and in all likelihood, he had issued these coins.

During the infancy period of Krishnaraja Wodeyar III, Dewan Poornaiah looked after the administration and he is given the credit of architecting the initial copper coinage.

In the coins of Krishnaraja III, the word Mayili or Meilee is encountered, whose connotation is not precisely known. It has been interpreted by some as "Minted by East India Lordship in Existing Establishment" or combination of Mayisur and li meaning in Mysore. Krishnaraja III also issued silver coins in the name of Shah Alam II.

Description of Coins

Kanthirava Narasaraja Wodeyar (1638-1662)

14.1 Gold, 1.7 gm, 9 mm.

Obv. Narasimha seated with consort Lakshmi on his left thigh.
Rev. Nagari legend *Sri Ka mthi / ra va Na ra / sa ra ya.*

14.2 Gold, 0.35 gm, 5 mm.

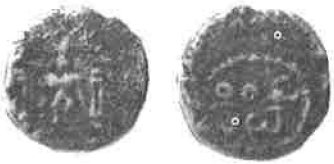
Obv. Narasimha seated facing.
Rev. Nagari legend *Sri / Ka m thi / ra va.*
Later issues have corrupt legend and possibly issued by later rulers.
14.3 Copper, 2.0 gm, 14 mm.

Obv. Peacock to right.
Rev. Kannada legend *Ka m ti / ra va.*
14.4 Copper, 1.8 gm, 14 mm.

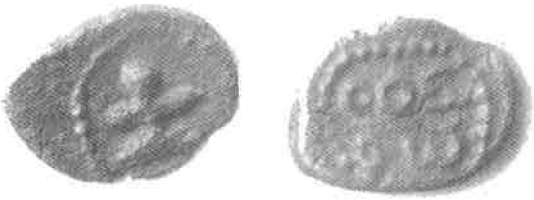
Obv. Fish.
Rev. Kannada legend *Ka m ti / ra va.*
14.5 Copper, 1.9 gm, 14 mm.

Obv. Seated Ganesa.
Rev. Kannada legend *Ka m ti / ra va.*
14.6 Copper, 1.7 gm, 14 mm.

Obv. Karthikeya seated on peacock.
Rev. Kannada legend *Ka m ti / ra va.*
14.7 Copper, 2.0 gm, 14 mm.



Obv. Within a *prabhavali*, standing Goddess.
Rev. Kannada legend *Ka m ti / ra va.*
14.8 Copper, 1.9 gm, 14 mm.



Obv. Sivalinga.
Rev. Kannada legend *Ka m ti / ra va.*
14.9 Copper, 2.9 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. Within a linear circle, *Vaishnavite* mark flanked by conch and discus.
Rev. Kannada legend *Ka m ti / ra va.*
14.10 Copper, 2.0 gm, 13 mm.

Obv. Bull to right; sun and moon above.
Rev. Corrupt Kannada legend *Ka m ti / ra va.*
14.11 Copper, 1.7 gm, 13 mm.

Obv. A figure (possibly king) moving to right.
Rev. Kannada legend *Ka m ti / ra va.*
14.12 Copper, 0.9 gm, 13 mm.

Obv. Deity seated on *yali.*
Rev. Kannada legend *Ka m ti / ra va.*
14.13 Copper, 2.0 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. A rider on an elephant moving to right.
Rev. Kannada legend *Ka m ti / ra va.*
14.14 Copper, 1.7 gm, 14 mm.

Obv. Yali (?) to right.
Rev. Kannada legend *Ka m ti / ra va.*
14.15 Copper, 1.6 gm, 13 mm.

Obv. God and Goddess seated facing.
Rev. Kannada legend *Ka m ti / ra·va.*
14.16 Copper, 1.8 gm, 13 mm.

Obv. Bird to left.
Rev. Kannada legend Ka m ti / ra va.
14.17 Copper, 2.8 gm, 13 mm.

Obv. Bull to right.
Rev. Nagari legend *Ka m ta ra va.*
14.18 Copper, 1.8 gm, 12 mm.

Obv. Ankusa within a prabhavali.
Rev. Nagari legend *Ka m ta ra va.*

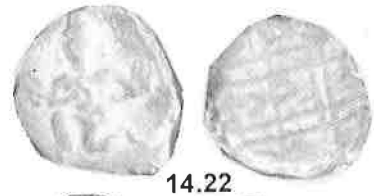
Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar
14.19 Gold, 1.7 gm, 10 mm.
Obv. Balakrishna dancing under an ornamental arch; near his feet is a serpent.
Rev. Nagari legend *Sri Chi / ka de va / ra ja.*
14.20 Gold, 1.7 gm, 10 mm.

Obv. Balakrishna dancing under an ornamental arch; near his feet is a serpent (*Kalinga nartana*).
Rev. Nagari legend *Sri Ra ha (or) Sri Ha / na vi ra cha / ka de va.*
14.21 Gold, 0.35 gm, 5 mm.
Obv. Figure of Chamundi.
Rev. Nagari legend *Sri Chi / ka de va / ra ja.*

Anonymous

The uninscribed copper coins listed below are found in large numbers in Mysore and surrounding areas. These are tentatively attributed to the Wodeyars as the inscribed coins of these kings before Krishnaraja III are not known from the Mysore region.

Reverse: Two sets of vertical and horizontal lines cross each other an in the inter-spaces a meaningless but closely formed L or small curved lines appear.
14.22 Copper, 3.3 gm, 14 mm.
Obv. Garuda in *virasana* pose.
14.23 Copper, 3.0 gm, 12 mm.
Obv. Fish.
14.24 Copper, 3.1 gm, 15 mm.
Obv. Sun and moon.
14.25 Copper, 3.1 gm, 12 mm.
Obv. Deer to right; above sun and moon.


14.22

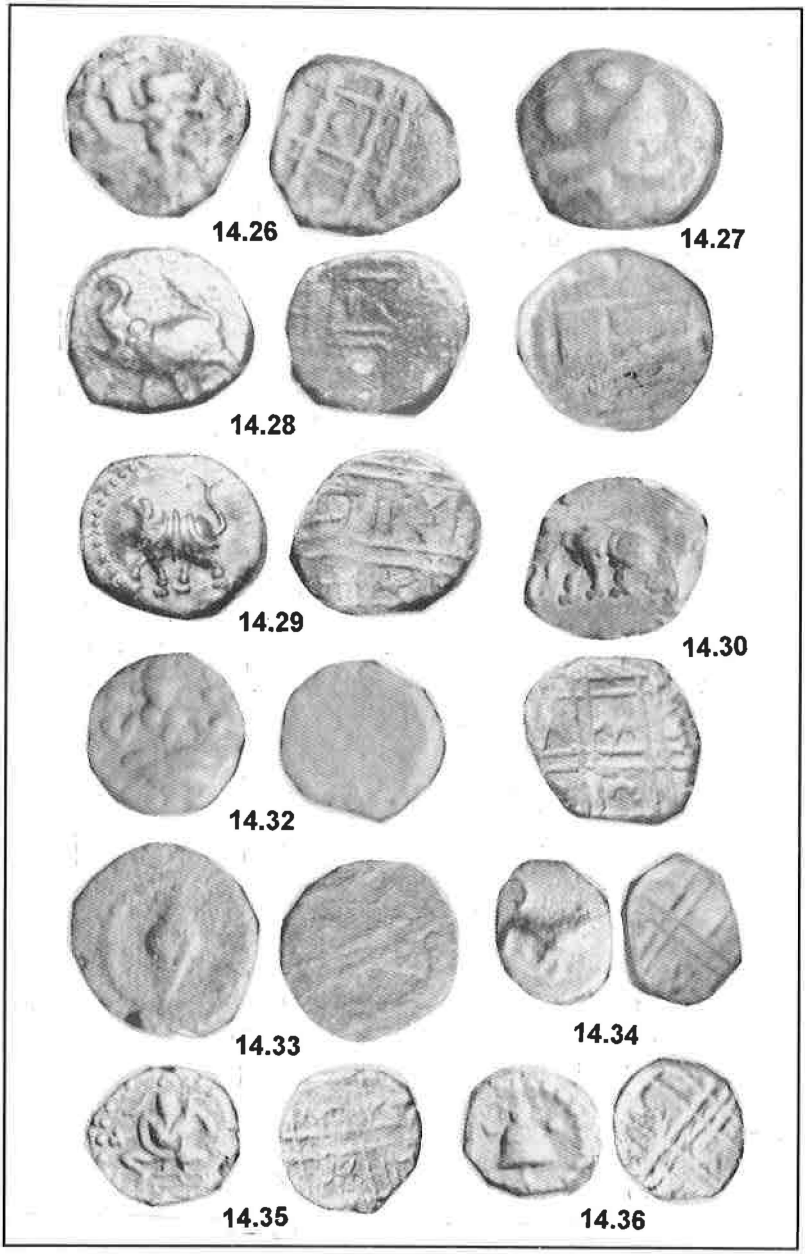
14.23

14.25

14.24

14.26 Copper, 3.0 gm, 12 mm.
Obv. Hanuman to right.
14.27 Copper, 3.0 gm, 13 mm.
Obv. Half-swan Sarasvati.
14.28 Copper, 3.0 gm, 15 mm.
Obv. Trumpeting elephant to left.
14.29 Copper, 3.0 gm, 15 mm.
Obv. Trumpeting elephant to left.
14.30 Copper, 3.0 gm, 13 mm.
Obv. Elephant to left.
14.31 Copper, 2.5 gm, 13 mm.
Obv. Elephant to right.
14.32 Copper, 2.9 gm, 13 mm.
Obv. Lakshmi.
14.33 Copper, 2.8 gm, 15 mm.
Obv. Conch.
14.34 Copper, 3.0 gm, 14 mm.
Obv. Lion to right.
14.35 Copper, 2.8 gm, 13 mm.
Obv. A human figure playing *tambura* (?).
14.36 Copper, 3.0 gm, 12 mm.
Obv. Bell.
14.37 Copper, 3.0 gm, 12 mm.
Obv. Lotus.
14.38 Copper, 3.2 gm, 13 mm.
Obv. Knife.
14.39 Copper, 3.2 gm, 14 mm.
Obv. Ganesa.
14.40 Copper, 3.1 gm, 12 mm.
Obv. Peacock.

Reverse: Two sets of vertical and horizontal lines cross each other an in the inter-spaces small circles appear.
14.41 Copper, 3.3 gm, 12 mm.
Obv. Couchant bull to left.
14.42 Copper, 2.7 gm, 12 mm.
Obv. Elephant to left; above sun and moon.
14.43 Copper, 1.0 gm, 8 mm.
Obv. Elephant to left; above sun and moon.
14.44 Copper, 2.7 gm, 12 mm.
Obv. Elephant to left; above inverted crescent moon.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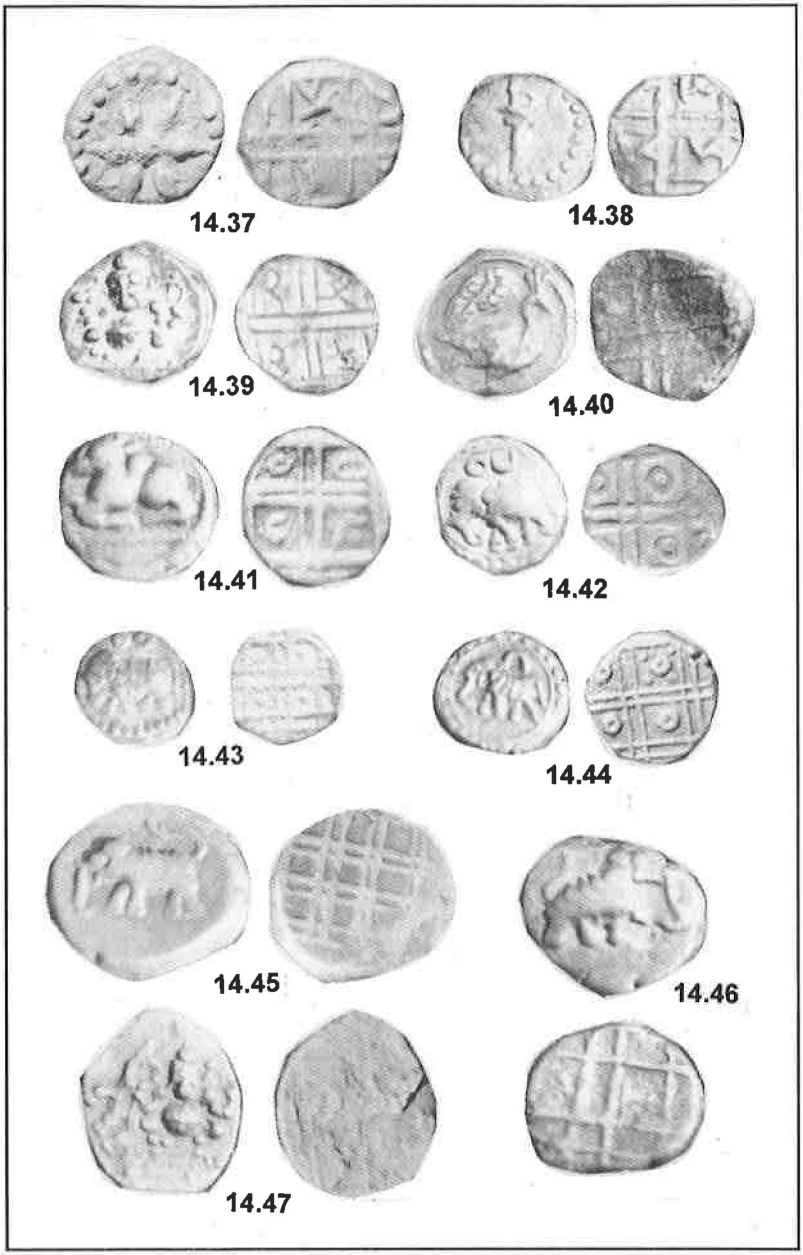
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Reverse: Two sets of vertical and horizontal lines cross each other.

14.45 Copper, 5.0 gm, 17 mm.
Obv. Elephant to left.
14.46 Copper, 3.1 gm, 13 mm.
Obv. Elephant to right.

Restruck coins

14.47 Copper, 3.1 gm, 16 mm.
Obv. Ganesa restruck on trumpeting Elephant.

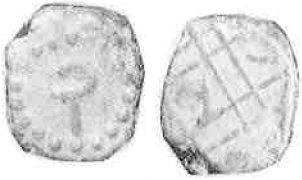
Kannada Numeral Coins

Rev. Two sets of vertical and horizontal lines cross each other an in the inter-spaces a meaningless but closely formed L or small curved lines appear.

14.48 Copper, 3.1 gm, 15 mm.
Obv. Kannada numeral 1.
14.49 Copper, 2.7 gm, 14 mm.
Obv. Kannada numeral 2.
14.50 Copper, 3.0 gm, 15 mm.
Obv. Kannada numeral 3.
14.51 Copper, 3.0 gm, 12 mm.
Obv. Kannada numeral 4.
14.52 Copper, 3.1 gm, 14 mm.
Obv. Kannada numeral 5.
14.53 Copper, 2.8 gm, 14 mm.
Obv. Kannada numeral 6.
14.54 Copper, 3.3 gm, 13 mm.
Obv. Kannada numeral 7.
14.55 Copper, 3.2 gm, 14 mm.
Obv. Kannada numeral 8.
14.56 Copper, 3.2 gm, 15 mm.
Obv. Kannada numeral 9.
14.57 Copper, 2.6 gm, 14 mm.
Obv. Kannada numeral 10.
14.58 Copper, 3.0 gm, 13 mm.
Obv. Kannada numeral 11.
14.59 Copper, 3.0 gm, 13 mm.
Obv. Kannada numeral 12.
14.60 Copper, 3.0 gm, 14 mm.
Obv. Kannada numeral 13.
14.61 Copper, 3.1 gm, 13 mm.
Obv. Kannada numeral 14.

14.48

14.49



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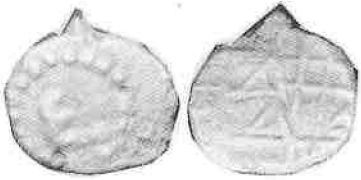

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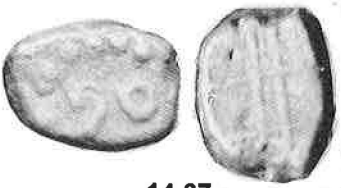

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14.62 Copper, 3.1 gm, 12 mm.
Obv. Kannada numeral 15.
14.63 Copper, 3.1 gm, 13 mm.
Obv. Kannada numeral 16.
14.64 Copper, 2.0 gm, 10 mm.
Obv. Kannada numeral 17.
14.65 Copper, 3.0 gm, 13 mm.
Obv. Kannada numeral 18.
14.66 Copper, 2.9 gm, 12 mm.
Obv. Kannada numeral 19.
14.67 Copper, 3.2 gm, 13 mm.
Obv. Kannada numeral 20.
14.68 Copper, 3.2 gm, 14 mm.
Obv. Kannada numeral 21.
14.69 Copper, 3.0 gm, 13 mm.
Obv. Kannada numeral 22.
14.70 Copper, 2.8 gm, 13 mm.
Obv. Kannada numeral 23.
14.71 Copper, 2.9 gm, 13 mm.
Obv. Kannada numeral 24.
14.72 Copper, 3.1 gm, 12 mm.
Obv. Kannada numeral 25.
14.73 Copper, 3.1 gm, 13 mm.
Obv. Kannada numeral 26.
14.74 Copper, 3.2 gm, 13 mm.
Obv. Kannada numeral 27.
14.75 Copper, 3.0 gm, 12 mm.
Obv. Kannada numeral 28.
14.76 Copper, 3.0 gm, 12 mm.
Obv. Kannada numeral 29.
14.77 Copper, 3.1 gm, 13 mm.
Obv. Kannada numeral 30.
14.78 Copper, 3.0 gm, 12 mm.
Obv. Kannada numeral 31.
14.79 Copper, 2.9 gm, 13 mm.
Obv. Kannada numeral 33.
14.80 Copper, 1.3 gm, 7 mm.
Obv. Kannada numeral 1.
14.81 Copper, 1.4 gm, 7 mm.
Obv. Kannada numeral 6.
14.82 Copper, 1.5 gm, 7 mm.
Obv. Kannada numeral 27.

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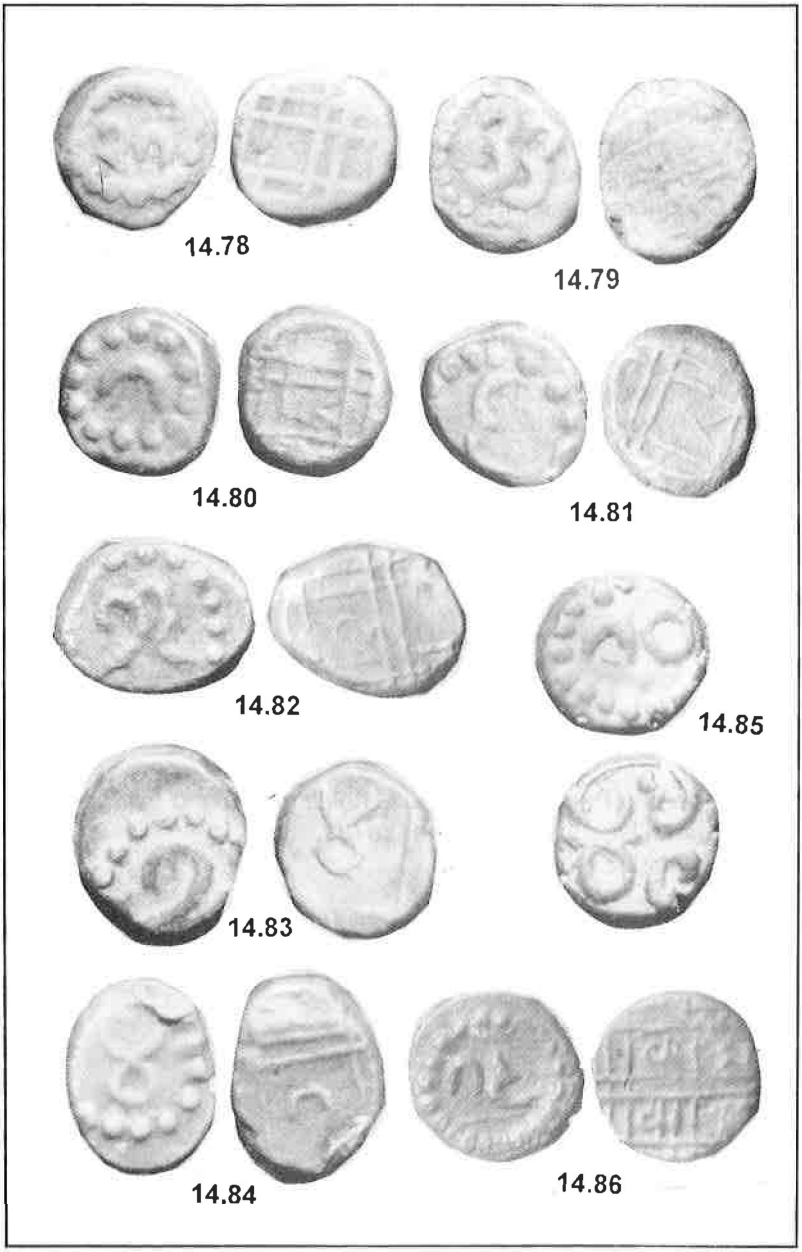
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14.86

14.83 Copper, 1.7 gm, 7 mm.
Obv. Kannada numeral 2.
Rev. Kannada numeral 4.
14.84 Copper, 1.4 gm, 6 mm.
Obv. Kannada numeral 4.
Rev. Chequered pattern; in the interspace crescent or Kannada numeral 1.
14.85 Copper, 1.4 gm, 7 mm.
Obv. Kannada numeral 10 or sun and moon.
Rev. Kannada legend *Krishna* (?).
14.86 Copper, 3.1 gm, 13 mm.
Obv. Kannada numeral 16.
Rev. Semblance of Nagari legend in three lines.

Krishnaraja Wodeyar III (1799-1868)
14.87 Gold, 3.4 gm, 13 mm.

Obv. Siva and Parvati seated; Siva holds trident and *damaru.*
Rev. Nagari legend *Sri / Kri shna ra / ja.*
14.88 Gold, 3.4 gm, 13 mm.

Obv. Similar to previous.
Rev. Nagari legend *Sri / Kri shna ra / ja*;

Several die variations exist. The issue of these coins along with the half pagoda described next, might have started during the time of Krishnaraja Wodeyar II (1734 – 1766) and continued during the period of Krishnaraja Wodeyar III. Haidar Ali issued coins with similar obverse but with '*He*' on the reverse. Haidar might have been influenced by the prevalent of the varahas listed above along with the Bahaduri Pagoda.

14.89 Gold, 1.7 gm, 11 mm.
Obv. Similar to 14.88
Rev. Similar to 14.88.
14.90 Silver, 11.5 gm, 22 mm.

Obv. Ilah Hamidin saya fazl 1214 Shah Alam Badshah Sikka Zad Barhaft Kishwar.
Rev. Manus Maimanat sanah 39 julus zarb Mahisur.
Known dates: 1214(39), 1215(39), 1219(44), 1221(45), 1222(46), 1222(64), 1223(64), 1224(64), 1224(74), 1225(74), 1225(94), 1226(94), 1227(95), 1228(95), 1229(96), 1230(97), 1231(98), 1232(99), 1234(98), 1235(98), 1236(98), 1237(37), 1238(37),1239(3x), 1240(98), 1242(37), 1243(98), 1247(47), 1248(48), x421(45), x421(47).
14.91 Silver, 2.9 gm, 14 mm.

Obv. Dancing Chamundi.
Rev. Krishnaraja Wodeyar julus zarb Mahisur sikka 1214.
Known dates: 1214, 1226, 1229, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1248, 3412 (SIC), 4421 (SIC).
14.92 Silver, 1.85 gm, 10 mm.

Obv. Dancing Chamundi.
Rev. Kannada legend *Ma / yi li / ha na.*
14.93 Silver, 0.85 gm, 8 mm.

Obv. Dancing Chamundi.
Rev. Kannada legend *Ma / yi li / ha na.*
14.94 Silver, 5.8 gm, 18 mm.

Obv. Ilah Hamidin saya fazl Shah Alam Badshah Sikka Zad Barhaft Kishwar.
Rev. Manus Maimanat sanah 39 julus zarb Mahisur.
Known dates : RY 39, RY 76.
14.95 Silver, 2.9 gm, 14 mm.

Obv. Ilah Hamidin saya fazl 1220 Shah Alam Badshah Sikka Zad Barhaft Kishwar.
Rev. Manus Maimanat sanah 45 julus zarb Mahisur.
Known dates: 1220(44), 1220(45), RY 76, RY 84.

14.96 Silver, 11.5 gm, 22 mm.

Obv. Ilah Hamidin saya fazl Shah Alam Badshah Sikka Zad Barhaft Kishwar.
Rev. Manus Maimanat sanah 46 julus zarb Nagar.
Known dates: RY46, 1225(84).

14.97 Silver, 5.8 gm, 18 mm.

Obv. Ilah Hamidin saya fazl Shah Alam Badshah Sikka Zad Barhaft Kishwar.
Rev. Manus Maimanat sanah 84 julus zarb Nagar.
Known dates: RY 74, RY 84.

14.98 Copper, 10.8 – 11 gm, 25 mm.

Obv. Saradula (mythical lion) to left; above Kannada legend *Sri Chamundi*, sun and moon.
Rev. Centre Kannada legend *Krishna*; around legend in Kannada: *Mailee kasu 25*, Persian: *zarb Mahisur*, English: *XXV cash.*
14.99 Copper, 5.5 gm, 14 mm.

Obv. Saradula (mythical lion) to left; above Kannada *Sri* flanked by sun and moon.
Rev. Kannada legend *Krishna*; Persian legend *zarb Mahisur*, Kannada numeral 12 ½.
14.100 Copper, 2.7 gm, 12 mm.

Obv. Saradula (mythical lion) to left; above Kannada *Sri* flanked by sun and moon.
Rev. Kannada legend *Krishna*; Persian legend *zarb Mahisur.*
14.101 Copper.

Obv. Elephant to left; above sun and moon.
Rev. Nagari legend *Sri / Kri shna ra / ja.*

14.102 Copper, 2.2 gm, 12 mm.

Obv. Elephant left; above Kannada *Sri* flanked by sun and moon.
Rev. English: V cash; Kannada legend *Ma ya li ka / su 5.*
14.103 Copper, 4.5 gm, 17 mm.

Obv. Elephant left; above Kannada *Sri* flanked by sun and moon.
Rev. English: X cash; Kannada legend *Ma ya li ka / su 10.*
14.104 Copper, 8.9 gm, 20 mm.

Obv. Elephant left; above Kannada *Sri* flanked by sun and moon.
Rev. Kannada legend *Ma ya li ka / su yi pa thu* followed by English *XX cash.*

Frequently encountered with corrupt / incomplete legend.

14.105 Copper, 18 gm, 20 mm.

Obv. Elephant left; above Kannada *Sri* flanked by sun and moon.
Rev. Kannada legend *Ma ya li ka / su na la va thu* followed by English *XL cash.*

14.106 Copper, 2.2 gm, 12 mm.

Obv. Elephant left; above Kannada *Sri* flanked by sun and moon.
Rev. Kannada legend *Cha / Ma ya li ka / su 5* followed by English: *V cash.*

14.107 Copper, 4.5 gm, 17 mm.

Obv. Elephant left; above Kannada *Sri* flanked by sun and moon.
Rev. Kannada legend *Cha / Ma ya li ka / su 10* followed by *X cash* in English.

14.108 Copper, 8.9 gm, 20 mm.

Obv. Elephant left; above Kannada *Sri* flanked by sun and moon.
Rev. Kannada legend *Cha / Ma ya li ka / su yi pa thu* followed by English: *XX cash.*
14.109 Copper, 2.2 gm, 12 mm.
Obv. Elephant left; above Kannada *Sri Chamundi* flanked by sun and moon.
Rev. Kannada legend *Kri shna / Ma ya li ka / su 5* followed by English: *V cash.*
14.110 Copper, 4.5 gm, 17 mm.

Obv. Elephant left; above Kannada *Sri Chamundi* flanked by sun and moon.
Rev. Kannada legend *Kri shna / Ma ya li ka / su 10* followed by English: *X cash.*
14.111 Copper, 8.9 gm, 20 mm.

Obv. Elephant left; above Kannada *Sri Chamundi* flanked by sun and moon.
Rev. Kannada legend *Kri shna / Ma ya li ka / su yi pa thu* followed by English: *XX cash.*

14.112 Copper, 8.9 gm, 20 mm.

Obv. Elephant left; above Kannada *Chamundi* flanked by sun and moon.
Rev. Kannada legend *Sri / Ma ya li ka / su yi pa thu* followed by English: *XX cash.*

14.113 Copper, 1.1 gm, 9 mm.

Obv. Saradula left; above Kannada *Sri* flanked by sun and moon; below date.
Rev. Kannada legend *Kri shna* and numeral 2 ½ followed by Persian: *zarb Mahisur.*
Known dates: 1833.

14.114 Copper, 2.2 gm, 12 mm.

Obv. Saradula left; above Kannada *Sri* flanked by sun and moon; below date.
Rev. Kannada legend *Kri shna* followed by Persian: *zarb Mahisur* and numeral 5.
Known dates: 1833, 1834.

14.115 Copper, 4.4 gm, 14 mm.

Obv. Saradula left; above Kannada *Sri* flanked by sun and moon; below date.
Rev. Kannada legend *Kri shna* followed by Persian: *zarb Mahisur* and numeral 10.
Known dates: 1833, 1834.

14.116 Copper, 8.6 – 8.8 gm, 18 mm.

Obv. Saradula left; above Kannada *Sri Chamundi* flanked by sun and moon; below date.
Rev. In the centre - Kannada legend *Kri shna* followed by Persian: *zarb Mahisur; around* – Kannada: *Maliee Kasu 20* English: *Milay XX cash.*
Known dates: 1833, 1834, 1836.

14.117 Copper, 1.1 gm, 9 mm.

Obv. Lion left; above Kannada *Sri* flanked by sun and moon; below date.
Rev. Kannada legend *Kri shna* and numeral 2 ½ followed by Persian: *zarb Mahisur.*
Known dates: 1841, 1842, 1843.

14.118 Copper, 2.2 gm, 12 mm.

Obv. Lion left; above Kannada *Sri* flanked by sun and moon; below date.
Rev. Kannada legend *Kri shna* and numeral 5 followed by Persian: *zarb Mahisur.*
Known dates: 1834 to 1843.

14.119 Copper, 4.4 gm, 14 mm.

Obv. Lion left; above Kannada *Sri* flanked by sun and moon; below date.
Rev. Kannada legend *Kri shna* and numeral 10 followed by Persian: *zarb Mahisur.*
Known dates: 1834 to 1843.

14.120 Copper, 8.6 – 8.8 gm, 18 mm.

Obv. Lion left; above Kannada *Sri Chamundi* flanked by sun and moon; below date.
Rev. In the centre - Kannada legend *Kri shna* followed by Persian: *zarb Mahisur; around* – Kannada: *Maliee Kasu 20* English: *Milay XX cash.*
Known dates: 1833 to 1841; 1843.

15

MISCELLANEOUS COINS

Description of Coins

15.1 Gold.

Obv. Male and female seated on a throne.
Rev. Two-line Kannada legend *Sri I / sa pu ra.*

15.2 Gold.

Obv. Similar.
Rev. Similar.

The above two coins are examples of the variations on the reverse legend that appear on these class of coins. These coins appear to have been issued over a period of at least 200 years as can be seen from the legends. Elliot has classified these as temple coins. These were issued by Rameshvara temple at Isapura (now Eesoor) constructed by Santala who was born at Balipur (Balligave in Shikaripura Taluk).

15.3 Gold, 3.9 gm, 15 mm.

Obv. A boar to right; in front a conch; above sun and moon.
Rev. Three-line Kannada legend *Sri Na nni / ya nna na / sh(a* or *l) la.*

The appearance of Nanniyanna may be a pointer to Nanniya Ganga alias Butuga II. This may be a commemorative coin issued by Rashtrakuta king Krishna to honour Butuga II who had helped him in his fight against Chola Rajaditya.

15.4 Gold, 3.8 gm, 16 mm.

Obv. A boar to right; above sun, moon and indistinct symbol; an indistinct object in front.
Rev. Three-line Kannada legend *Sri Vai ri / va dha ga / ba la.*
The only pointer to the legend is Rashtrakuta king Amogavarsha III who was also known as Vadhaga.

15.5 Gold.

Obv. Lion to right.
Rev. Three-line Kannada legend *Sri Sri / Ge ga thri / ba la.*

Venetian Coins

The Venetian gold ducat was the leading coin for the trade between Europe and Asia from the fourteenth through the eighteenth century. These ducats have been found in Karnataka, the major representation coming from Sultanpur in Gulbarga District. About 708 gold coins belonging to Delhi Sultans, Gulbarga Sultans and gold Venetian ducats (39 numbers) were found in this hoard. The Venetian Ducats have the obverse and reverse as

given below.

15.6 Gold, 3.4 gm – 3.6 gm, 20 mm.

Obv. Standing figure to the left and kneeling figure to the right separated by a staff which bears a flag. The standing figure is identified as St. Mark by the legend S.M.VENETI counter-clockwise from 11o'clock to 7o'clock. The name of the reigning doge (or duke) of Venice identifies the kneeling figure, clockwise from 1 o'clock to 5 o'clock; it is often abbreviated. The word DVX for duke descends to the right of the staff.
Rev. Figure of Jesus Christ standing in an almond-shaped space with stars to his left and right; the number and placement of stars varied somewhat over time. The reverse legend is SIT.T.XPE.DAT'.Q'.TV REGIS.ISTE.DVCAT' ('sit tibi Christe datus quem tu Regis iste ducatus' – "May this duchy which you rule be given to you, Christ"); there is some variation in the abbreviation and punctuation.

The Doge represented in the Gulbarga hoard are:

Bartholomew Gradenigo	1339-41
Andre Dandola	1343-54
Lorenzo Celsi	1361-65
Morco Cornor	1365-68
Michael Morosini	1382
Anthony Vernier	1382-1400
Michael Steno	1400-13
Thomas Mocenigo	1414-23

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